The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9915—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 31. 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 33
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 29
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions..	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Long Advertisements—

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ...	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wants of Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-3

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy .....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd September, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, on the foregoing or any other weather permitting.

Convenience to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on TUESDAY, 31st August, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any other.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 4th September, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, MAURITIUS, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 24th September. Cargo and passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

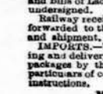
N. B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th August 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 31st of *each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES OF FARE FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 80	Without food.
Suez	360	240	90	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	360	145	

Including Wine

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
——, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

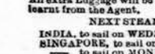
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 25th August 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
[VIA MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
RYDAL HALL	2500	400	O. Lloyd	about 16th Sept.
WISTOW HALL	2700	400	T. Collin	ditto
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	ditto
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	300	R. Collin	ditto
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. N. Knox.	2245	424	about 21st Sept.
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read.	2289	500	,, ,,
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison.	3060	460	,, ,,
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Corsigo.	3060	424	,, ,,

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.
Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
,,	Liverpool	,, 500
,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,,	Naples	,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.
N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are weekly sailings from either place.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons, H.P.	Captains.	18
(a) AUSTRALIA	3664 600	G. F. Cates	4th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2833 530	E. M. Edmond	11th ,,
(a) KAISAR-I-HIND	4 12 700	R. Methven	18th ,,
— GWALIOR	2738 450	J. C. Talbot	25th ,,
(a) POONAH	3130 550	H. Weighell	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [a] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons, H.P.	Captains.	1880.
NIZAM	2725 450	G. W. Brady	27th Aug.
INDUS	3462 600	S. D. Shalland	10th Sept.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 8 p. m, on the day of sailing.
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th August 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March 1880.

TEA—SPRING CROP, 1880.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (the First and Original Establishment of its kind) this year's Spring Crop Teas of some of the *Select* and well-known Plantations in the Kangra Valley. Early orders from constituents are solicited.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co., Ld. & other Plantations.
24, CHURCH GATE STREET.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th September next, at Victoria Road, Byculla, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 6-30 a.m., a large collection of plants in excellent growth, the property of Mr. R. F. Stanton.
Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view on 6th and 7th September.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Khotermul Toolaram:—
5 Cases each 30 pieces Moghul prints.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 31st August 1880.

DEHRA DOON TEAS,

Direct from the Garden.

Annfield mixture	per lb. Re. 1
Broken mixed	,, As. 10

Address, stating Railway Station,
ANNFIELD TEA COMPANY,
Dehra Doon, N.W.P.
N. B.—These Teas are much appreciated in this Presidency.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
Branch of the Société Generale d'Electricité of Paris.

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway stations, Work-shops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers and any place where night work is carried on.
The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.
Estimates will be forwarded, on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of
MESSRS. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Bombay.

SECOND HAND TYPE FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of FOUNTS of SECOND HAND TYPE now forming the newspaper type of the Bombay Gazette. The founts consist of the following approximate quantities:—

Long Primer	about	1,000 lbs.
Bourgeois	,,	2,000 ,,
Brevier	,,	1,000 ,,
Minion	,,	1,500 ,,
Nonpareil	,,	1,000 ,,

Head Rules, Column Rules, Fancy Rules, Dashes, Half Rules, Quarter Rules, Steamer and Ship Blocks, &c., &c.
The above types will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Delivery will be made some time about the end of August, soon after the arrival of the P. & O. S.S. KASHGAR, bringing NEW TYPE for the Bombay Gazette Daily, the Overland Summary and the Weekly Budget.
The Long Primer, Bourgeois, Minion and Nonpareil founts are in fairly good condition. The Brevier is old. Apply to
THE MANAGER,
Bombay Gazette, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TO OFFICERS GOING on FIELD SERVICE.

Camp Tables.
Camp Chairs.
Camp Cots.
Camp Stools.
Saddle Bags.
Chargels, or Water-Bags.
Sam. Brown Belts.
All the above can now be had of
W. C. BERRIE,
Erskine Terrace and Dansterville, Buildings.
Kurrachee, 16th August 1880.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Installed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars
General Agent at Bombay.
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome Nutmeg Grey Arab Horse, 5 off, 14-3 high, a thoroughly broken charger up to weight, Rs. 1,000.
A Chesnut pair of Water Goldtops, 5 years, 15-1 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness, Rs. 1,400.
A handsome dappled Grey pair of Persian Horses, 5 and 7 years, 14-3 high, very stylish in harness, fast and thoroughly quiet, and ready to drive, Rs. 1,500.
A Bay pair of Arabs, 7 and 9 years, 14-1 high, broken to double harness and have been regularly driven, Rs. 600.
A Bay thoroughbred Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 14-3 high a splendid Dog-Cart Horse, Rs. 600.
A pretty pair of Black Pegu Ponies, 6 years old, over 12 hands, broken and very quick in harness, Rs. 600.
A Bay Waler well-bred Mare, 5 years old, 14-2 high, goe well in saddle and quiet, Rs. 400.
A Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-3 high, a capital Brougham Horse, Rs. 300.
A Bay pair of Arab Horses, 5 years old, 14-2 high, goes well in single and double harness, Rs. 1,600.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 23rd July 1880.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes. Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Also,
WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE
TO BILLIARD SALOON.
HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, & THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer INDIA, Captain BERZOLESI, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1880, punctually at 10 a.m.
Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 a. m. The Company's Steam Launch will leave Apollo Bunder three times between 9 and 11 a. m.
F. BOZZONI,
Agent Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CLAN GORDON, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August 1880. Agents.

LOAF SUGAR.

WE have FOR SALE CAREN and COMPANY'S SHAJAHANPORE LOAF SUGAR at Rs. 29 per cwt.
W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Agents.

SEED! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!—Anticipating the requirements of up-country customers, who have early cold season, we beg respectfully to intimate that we have JUST RECEIVED our first cold season supply of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS from England and Germany.
We have also just received a fresh consignment of SEEDS, CARTER'S SEEDS, in hermitically sealed boxes, which, having been specially put up to our order, are far superior to any usually imported in this country. They are sold as under:—
Flower Seeds, Rs. 5—10. | Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 10—15.
Early applications most respectfully solicited.
PALEKAR & Co.,
Bombay, 31st August 1880. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, for the GUNESH CHATURTHI, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 16th, 17th and 18th September, on account of the PAPETI HOLIDAYS:—
For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
L. CAMERON, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
REG. MURRAY, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. BUCHAN, Acting Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, Aug. 25, 1880.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per bottle Rs. 2. Cash per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' GARDEN TOOLS.
SETS consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel and Fork.
Cash, per set, Rs. 5.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

PERFUMERY.
A fresh supply of the delightful
ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS,
COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleurs,	White Rose,
Jasmin,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang,
Jockey Club,	Opopomax,	And other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each	Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each	,, 3-8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 10 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTONS'.—The Rooms are clean, airy and cool, the Proprietor most obliging and attentive, the food good, and charges moderate. R. M. BRUCE, Colonel 23rd Regiment N. L. I.

BAZAAR supplied daily to Private Families and the Shipping, advantageously. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Crawford Market, or Forbes Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CHURCH INSTITUTE.—Rooms at 3, Hornby Row (1st Floor), OPEN from TO-MORROW, 1st September. Hours 7 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. News papers, secular and religious. Refreshments at cost price.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.—TO LET, TOP FLOOR, Cool and Commodious. Rent Rs. 30. Address "R.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TWO CLERKS WANTED. Must be under 30. First rate and rapid handwriting specially required; only Parsees or Hindus need apply. "F.G.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MINING ENGINEER WANTED to examine and report on the minerals of a tract of land. Apply stating terms to "TUBALCAIN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CLERK Wanted, a smart active young Eurasian or Portuguese, to do Customs work and make himself generally useful. Salary Rs. 30. Apply to THACKER & Co., Ld.

GINGERALE, by CANTRELL and COCHRANE, Rs. 3 per doz., including lemonade bottles, for sale at SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS (KING JOHN), Borah Bazar St cot.

FOR SALE, an elegant ENGLISH-BUILT BUGGY, by KESTERTON, almost new, very light. Apply at the FORT COACH FACTORY, MODY BAY.

John Roberts & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Table, at their premises, 15, Marine Street. Price Lists on application.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved Rs. 8-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Cutlets, Bread and Butter, Cheese and Salad, Cakes, Tea and Coffee, Curry and Rice, Ham, &c., at PEARCE'S, Rampart Row, next the *Gazette* Office.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN STETTIN

CAPITAL	Rs. 45,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 4,50,000

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in Harbour on most favourable terms.

MARINE INSURANCE.
LA REUNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY IN PARIS. EXCLUSIVE RESERVE FUND, CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000.
GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY AND FORTUNA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY IN BERLIN, CAPITAL Rs. 45,00,000.
THE "ITALIA" IN GENOA (ITALY), LIMITED, AND THE "HELVETIA" IN ST. GALL (SWITZERLAND), LIMITED, MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITAL Rs. 40,00,000.
All facilities and most favourable terms.
SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

PATENT ROOFING TILES.

IN RED, DARK or WHITE COLOUR, also in GLASS. About the same weight as Slates on the Roof and about 14 degrees cooler. Easily and securely fixed. Stow loose. Light for freight. These Tiles are used in Bombay upon the New Secretariat, Public Works Office, Post Office, University Senate Hall, Native General Hospital, Mr. Cutler's Money Bay Ice Factory, &c., &c.
For particulars address to THE BROOMHALL TILE and BRICK COMPANY, LIMITED, Cox's Wharf Blackfriars Bridge, London, S. E.

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading Manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply Goods at a much lower rate than those charged by Dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the Consumer.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASS WARE, complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.
Half sets for 6 persons, consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers.

		Full sets for 12.		Half sets for 6.
No. 1	Pattern Plain straw stem	Rs. 115 0	Cash Prices	Rs. 52 0
2	,, Richly etched circles	160 0	,,	72 0
3	,, Cut and engraved stars	158 0	,,	71 0
4	,, Cut dead single key	158 0	,,	71 0
6	,, Cut and etched loops and balls	194 0	,,	87 0
8	,, Cut dead lines, diamonds and stars	240 0	,,	112 0

Plain cut faced and many other patterns, and single pieces supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of purchasers.
Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc., to match the above patterns.
FLOWER TROUGHS, BASKETS, VASES, TUBES, AND STANDS IN VARIETY.

The CHINA and STONE WARES are purchased direct from the leading STAFFORDSHIRE AND FRENCH POTTERIES. The Ware can be supplied in complete sets, or in separate parts, to suit the convenience of the purchaser; so that customers may replace broken pieces or increase the set at any time with the same pattern as originally purchased.
STONE WARE DINNER SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 250 per set.
CHINA AND MAJOLICA DESSERT SERVICES in a variety of handsome styles.
BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines, or elegantly painted, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 300 per set.
TOILET AND CHAMBER SERVICES.

Illustrated Priced Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WATSON & CO.'S
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.
SPECIAL SALE OF REMNANTS
LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS & BAGS.

ASQUITH & LORD have a large stock of the above made by the best English Manufacturers, the Material and Workmanship is the best procurable, and they can be recommended for convenience, strength, and durability.

CASH PRICES.

	Inches	Rs.	as
Overland Trunks, made of best japanned canvas; edges bound with leather, strong Iron ribs, copper rivetted, strong tumbler lock	39	30	0
	33	33	0
	36	36	0
An extra strong article, made as above of stout still japanned canvas, the most durable trunk made	27	30	0
	30	36	0
	33	39	0
	36	42	0
Ladies' Travelling Trunk, made of best japanned canvas, light and very strong. Folding division at end for millinery, moveable tray, and compartment in lid, morocco pocket for papers, strong iron ribs and best brass tumbler lock	33	50	0
	36	58	0
Solid Leather Portmanteau, made of extra stout solid leather, edges turned over with one inch lap, fastened through with brass rivets, and brass clamped covers, buckles and straps of the best quality, strong lever lock. The most durable Portmanteau manufactured	30	100	0
The "Indian Railway Portmanteau," a most useful article for travellers, wide and flat, to fit under seat, made of stout tan flax, edges bound with leather, pocket for papers and pair of outside straps for rug or coat, very light and durable, highly recommended.	22	30	0
	27	38	0
The "Cabin Bag," a most useful article for a sea journey, opening full size at top and fitted with tray for collars, cravats, &c., made of stout japanned canvas, good brass lock, and iron protecting ribs	24	40	0
	26	45	0
The "Gladstone Bag," a most useful Travelling Bag, very light, strong and capacious made of the best oxhide, first rate locks and outside straps for rug or overcoat. Nothing better procurable and we only keep this quality	20	29	0
	22	34	0
	24	49	0
The same exactly as the above, in stained brown hide	20	44	0
	22	49	0
	24	49	0

	Inches	Rs.	as
Black Hide Portmanteau			
&c. extensilled hide, double spring Locks		19	
Gentlemen's wide mouth Hand Bags, best enamelled hide, lined morocco double action spring lock, The Indian Railway Travellers' Carriage Companion		40	0

COURIER OR CASH BAGS.

Made of Stout Tan Flax, bound with leather, fitted with spring lock and shoulder strap passing under bottom for extra security		9	8
		10	0
		12	8
The same make as above, brown oxhide, lined leather		13	8
		18	0
Solid Linen Bags, made of strong stout canvas, iron frame and strong brass lock		5	8
		6	8
Carpet Bags, strong and useful, lined with bolland, brass locks and leather straps		9	8
Hat cases, in brown leather with scarlet linings			
Good lock		14	0
Do made of Tanned Flax, finished in the best style		22	
do Air tight Block Tin		17	8
do do to hold 2 Hats		19	0
The Hat Compendium, made of japanned canvas, to movable fittings to allow space for stowing small articles or to be used as a Portmanteau when required		5	0

AIR-TIGHT TIN CASES.

For Uniform, Court or Dress suits, made of extra stout Block Tin strong handles and good locks. The height will allow of their being placed under the seat of a railway carriage	22	24	0
	24	26	0
	26	30	0
Large size, same make as above for packing or storing during the rains and invaluable for Ladies' use. These goods are of the best London manufacture and will last for years	27	35	0
	30	42	0
	33	50	0
Portable Travelling Baths, made of strong block tin, oak stained. These most useful articles, being fitted with inner baskets, form both a bath and commodious trunk. Strong locks and outside straps	30	42	0
	33	45	0
	36	50	0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases ..... Rs. 25 0 0
In Hunting cases ..... ,, 30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases ..... ,, 35 0 0
Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, AND GOOD.
These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.
The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.
The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.
The watches have a second hand.
The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.
The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good timekeeping.
This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.
To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.
We guarantee riding will not affect the working of these watches.
We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.
Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.
We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.
Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.
2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N. B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name on all of them.
Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.
Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30.

REUTER'S closing telegrams of Saturday's date report no particular changes in any of the Home markets.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 28th instant shows a further increase in the Cash Balance of 8 lakhs, which is entirely attributable to the present depressed state of business generally, the trade demand having fallen off to a like extent, and deposits are also reduced. The changes in the weekly statement are as follows, viz :—

Public Deposits at Head Office.....	Inc.	Rs.	4,25,630
Do Branches.....	Dec.		97,846
Other Deposits	Dec.		3,19,866
Government Securities	Dec.		33,336
Cash Credits on security of G.P. &c.	Inc.		23,923
Loans on security of Govt. Paper	Dec.		6,74,907
Bills Discounted	Dec.		55,234
Cash Balance with Correspondents	Inc.		63,612
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.		7,34,743

STERLING EXCHANGE has been very quiet to-day both here and in Calcutta, where rates are the same as they are here, the only alteration in quotations between to-day and Saturday being that Banks are willing to draw on demand at 1-32d. per Rupee advance. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand...		...ls. 8 5-32d.		per Re.
"	Telegraphic.....	...ls. 8¼d.		"
"	3 months' sight..	...ls. 8¼d.		"
Credits	3	" ...ls. 8¼d.		"
Documents	3	...ls. 8 13-32d.		"
Francs	3	...2 15¼.		"

On Calcutta quotations are unchanged at Rs. 100 3-32 for demand drafts and Rs. 99 5-16 for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market to-day has been quiet with very little enquiry for Government Securities of any description. Some little business has been done in Fours-and-a-half at our quotations, but in other descriptions nothing has been doing. We quote Four per cents, Rs. 96 ; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 104¼ ; Port Trust Bonds Rs. 94½ ; Municipal Five per cent. Loan Rs. 103½.

SHARES.—Prices for mill shares have till a downward tendency. Alberts have declined Rs. 75, Alliance Rs. 25, Dhurumseys Rs. 20, Hindustan Rs. 15, Jewraj Rs. 10 Khatau Makanjee Rs. 20, Madras United Rs. 30, Manockjee Petits Rs. 10, Morarjees Rs. 10, New Great Eastern Rs. 20, Oriental Rs. 15, Sholapore Rs 10, Soondersdas Rs. 30. In other descriptions no changes of any importance have occurred.

FREIGHTS.—Although the amount of business doing continues limited in the extreme, rates for Liverpool are quoted higher, owing to the comparatively small quantity of available tonnage. The nominal quotations for Liverpool via Canal are 25s. for ready shipment and 30s. per ton for September. For Trieste and Venice 30s. per ton is the rate, and for Marseilles and Genoa 35s. per ton (paid here at par).

COTTON.—Trifling purchases are reported for export at about former rates, but buyers, as a rule, look for lower rates, especially since the recent advance in Liverpool has been checked. Crop prospects are more favourable in the Oomrawuttee districts, and heavy rains in Dharwar will have done good. In New Cotton no business has been reported to-day. We quote :—

Good Oomra		Rs. 214 per candy.	
F. G. F. "		2 9	"
G. F. Dholleras.....		202	"
S. G. Dharwar		210	"
G. F. Compta		195	"

LINSEED keeps steady at Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

RAPE-SEED is still nominally quoted at Rs. 6 per cwt. for Guzerat.

GINGELLY.—There are sellers of New Cawnpore for January delivery at Rs. 43 per candy.

IMPORTS.—There is no improvement or change of any sort to report in any branch of our Import trade.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 25th August as compared with the statement issued on the 21st August :—

LIABILITIES	August 21. Rs.	August 28. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	24,38,730	24,59,420
Do do. at Branches	1,01,175	2,03,309
Other Deposits	2,32,52,598	2,29,32,752
Post Bills.....	10,838	17,492
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	5,39,555	5,53,187
	3,94,37,656	3,94,96,030
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	53,64,954	53,31,618
Cash Credits on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise.....	11,22,940	11,46,863
Loans, on Security of do.	52,25,369	45,50,402
Current Accounts, overdrawn.....	4,973	4,150
Bills Discounted	88,93,769	88,38,965
Stamps	3,099	3,915
Head Stock ..... Rs. 5,44,374		
Amount applied in reduction 2,15,000		
	3,29,374	3,29,374
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	10,68,336	11,60,951
Cash and Currency Notes.....	1,72,00,823	1,71,10,262
	3,94,37,656	3,94,96,030

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s. s. Trentham Hall, 1,658 tons, Captain J. C. Sham, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE ship Clairmont, 755 tons, Captain J. Hamilton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 11th Aug. with a cargo of 9 977 bags sugar, and Mrs. Wagle and five children, three native gentlemen and eighteen deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Jakeih Hajee Ahmed.

THE Anchor Line s. s. India, 1,592 tons, Captain G. Reed, which arrived in harbour on the 29th inst. from Glasgow and Liverpool, 29th July and 1st Aug., respectively, brought Mr. W. Jetter as a passenger and the following cargo :—442 packages twist, 2 042 packages piecegoods, 2526, bars iron, 1 52 bundles iron 302 non iron plats 114 case iron sheets 1 case pearls, 14 casks bra s wire, 15 cases iron safe, 40 packages stout, 26 packages thread 1 554 packages iron hoops, 150 cases brass, 275 casks beer, 15 packages canvas 1 cask whiskey, 32 cases clocks, 82 cases tobacco, 28 packages scales, 20 kegs nail 20 casks clay, 136 packages wine spirit, 5 packages medicine, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co,

THE Clan Line s. s. Clan Gordon 1,354 tons, Captain J. Levack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 1st ultimo with the following passengers. Mr. Leytton, Mr. Mouling, and Mr. Murray. She brought the following cargo :—1,019 packages piece goods, 680 bales twist, 5,800 bundles iron hoops, 3 casks provisions, 15 cases spirit, 44 bundles iron pipes, 122 packages glassware, 20 casks salamoniac, 135 casks sulphur, 250 cases copper, 100 cases disinfecting powder, 75 cases slates, 2 027 packages soap, 175 tons coal, 7 packages butter 22 packages corks, 108 casks clay, 57 packages wine, 34 packages earthenware, 2,711 bundles and 3,677 bars iron 20 cases [illegible] 27 cases plate glass, 250 kegs red lead, 260 casks alum, 6 packages color and paint, 10 packages rosin, 38 packages blacking powder, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Foley, Muir and Co.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Geelong, 1,139 tons, Captain A. C. Loggin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, 7th August, *via* Singapore and Penang, with one deck passenger and the following cargo :—From Hongkong—830 packages cassia, 300 bottles quicksilver, 195 packages camphor, 7 packages silk piece goods, 25 packages aniseed, 6 packages preserves, 4 packages picture glass, 4 packages, picture frames, 53 packages papers. 828 packages tea 555 packages Chinaware, 140 packages glass bangles, 31 packages sundries, 8 packages beads, 115 packages matting, 2,167 packages fire crackers, 2,027 packages sugarcandy, 4 packages white copper, 10 packages vermillion, 127 packages silk, 3,204 bags sugar, 1 080 slabs and 176 bundles copper. From Penang—160 slabs tin, 7 packages benjamin and 11 packages white pepper. From Singapore, 30 packages hemp—535 packages benjamin, 81 packages sago, 410 packages pepper 50 packages dammer 132 packages rattans, 126 packages nutmegs.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Hydaspes, 1,890 tons, Captain R. Harvey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, 31st July, with H. M's Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers. From Sydney to Southampton Mrs. Cakebread. From Melbourne to Bombay —Mrs. J. Peake, Mr. Crocket, Mr. Evan Bitra, and Mr. Dunnington.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Australia, 2,137 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, which arrived in harbour on the 29th inst., from Calcutta via Galle, with H. M.'s China Mails, brought the following passengers:—From Singapore Major M. H. Teixeria and child, Sir. D. F. Teixeria and child, Sir. Morais, wife, daughter and three children. The Australia brought the following cargo :—From Shanghai.—791 packages tea, 8 packages silk waste, 4 boxes gold, 1,279 packages silk. From Hongkong—1 box gold, 2 boxes specie, 1 box silver coins, 1 package silver ware, 2 boxes preserves, 10 packages fans, 516 packages silk, 22 packages sundries, 646 packages tea, 60 packages silk piece goods, 48 packages glass tables, 3 packages white copper, 7 packages brass leaves and 40 packages vermillion. From Penang—174 slabs tin. From Calcutta—231 packages tea, and 335 packages gunnies.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Geelong (s)	Loggin	Hong Kong, Aug 17.
	Hydaspes (s)	Harvey	Sydney, July 31.
	Clan Gordon (s).....	Levack	Liverpool, Aug 1.
	Lismoreland (s)	Milton	Mauritius, Aug 11.
	Teheran (s).....	Stewart ...	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination
30	Akola (s)	Macoda	Zanzibar.
	Dimpania (s).....	Laird	Liverpool.
	Peshawar(s).....	Carson	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Trentham Hall, Shaw, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Australia, for Aden, London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
26 Medina (s) .....Davies .....Penang, Aug 2.
Rhydding..... McGill ..... Liverpool, May 19.
25 D. of Buccleuch (s).Russell .....London, July 13.
Purulia (s) .....Lang .....Singapore, Aug 6.
City of Hankow .....Muir .....Mauritius, Aug 3.
Pencleuch .....Clarke .....Aden, Aug 3.
26 Poona (s) .....Weightell .....Southampton, July 21.
Celestial Empire(s).Duncan .....Cardiff, April 28.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 25—Steamers Curlew, Culna, and a Steamer (numbers undistinguishable).
Aug. 26.—Steamer Mongolia.

PASSENGERS.

Per Purulia—Mr T H Rendall, Mr W Caldam, Mr H B Wilson Mr F G R Finny, Mrs Ross and child, Messrs D Bavey Smith, McMahon, and Allen.
Per Poona.—Dr F E Wes', Mr Sanders n, Dr F D Atkins, Mrs Whithen's ayah, Mrs Gorvenlock's ayah, Mr W H Griffin, Mr Roux, 20 distressed seamen Natives, Signor Pompa, Mr J C Guerin, 2 Misses Figg, Mrs A Setter, Mr J A Napier, Dr Mackenzie, Mr Harper, Mr Macrisdy and servant.
Per Celestial Empire—Mrs Duncan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
26 Meredion .... London.
Elmstone .... London.
27 Eldorado (s) .... London.
Africa (s) .... Rangoon.
Ellora (s) .... Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s El Dorado, from London, Aug 27 :—Mr and Mrs Harman, Rev and Master Money, Mr Norman Pain, Miss Hunter Blair, Miss R Claridge, Mr A Inman, Mr Dewhirich, Mr and Miss Masson, Mr and Mrs Bramsfeld and 2 children, Mr W Lloyd, Mr and Mrs Young, Mr and Mrs G LeMesurier, Mrs Stroud and child, Mr and Mrs Anderson and infant, Mr G Anderson, Mr O Brien, Mr E Dennison, Mrs Humphreys and infant, Mr Armstrong and Mr F A Walker.
Per s s Africa, from Rangoon, Aug 27 :—Lieut and Mrs Kenny, Mr S M Johnson, Mr and Mrs Carrapiet, 5 children, Mrs Guy and child and Mr Burtons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—250 bags wheat Killick Nixon and Co, 300 bags wheat Lang Meir and Co, 1,066 bags linseed Volkart Brothers, 50 bales coir fibre Bhanjee Purshotum and Co, 70 bales wool Bumchand Panachand, 35 bales wool, 18 bales gunny bags and 2 bales gunny rags Jumnadass Premjee.

FOR LONDON.

Australia s—1,450 stalks tin 718 cases mest, 3 cases curious, 10 bales wool 36 packages mother o pearl shells, 2 bundles chillies, 32 cases ginger, 6 cases cassia, 15 bales cinnamon, 22 bales coffee, 12 cases cardamoms, 217 bales cotton, 628 bales senna, 423 bags gingelly seed, P and O N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s—100 bales cotton L Singer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s—50 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 31.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

32-80—Smith and F—Nanchon Keshrichund vs Dayabhoy Tapidass and others—Shapurjee and T—Part heard.

(Before the Honble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.)
(At 11 o'clock a m.)
To speak to the minutes of the decree.

205-79—Jefferson, B and D—Bhimbai Lalloobhai vs The Manchester and Bombay S and Manufacturing Co, Ld—Smith and F.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

158-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Dinshaw Rustomjee.
461-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Dadabhoy Ardeshir Lackswalla.
180-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Bhaidass Lukmedass—M H Khan.
118-80—M H Khan—Sangoo Basappa Muroyapa Gugwad vs Virbhandrappa Rundrappa Purstete and another.

LONG CAUSE.

428-79—Hearn C and L—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co, Ld.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

273-80—Pestonjee K—Dossa Lalljee vs Khan Shree Rustomjee Khanjee Shir Beland Khanjee.
329-80—Muljee and B—A H Campbell and another vs Taresey Valubh ass and others—Jefferson B and D.
361-80—Jefferson, B and D—R H Short and another vs S W Anderson.
366-80—Muljee and B—Mahomed Ismail Dulni vs Dherandra Shriniwas Kanara.
371-8.—In person (a pauper)—Gunnoo Raghowjee Dalal vs Kamajee Jeejajee.
372-80—In person [a pauper]—Rowjee Bin Khooshiaba and another vs Kamajee Jeejajee.
377-80—Macfarlane and G—H H P Cowper vs Cooverjee Sorabje Nazir.
378-80—In person—Dayabhai Tribhowandass vs Narayen Luxmonjee.
For investigation under Section 408 of Act X of 1877.
In person—Krapa vs Dhurma and another.

LONG CAUSES.

46-80—A F Turner (for pauper)—Lilbai and another vs Thacker Pranjee Pooniya and another—Part heard.
235-80—J C Cama—Rai Motibai vs Col William Nassau Lees—Jefferson, B and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

110-80—Chalk and W—Dhursey Nonjee and others vs Marwadee Goolchund Lalla—Macfarlane and G.

LONG CAUSES.

247-80—Tobin and R—Dhunbai and another—vs Morarjee Mooljee—Khunderso M.
280-80—Khunderso M—Morarjee Muljee vs Dhunbai and another.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 29th August 1880.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·808
Temperature of the Air	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point.....	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	829
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud=8)	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.	77·0
General Direction of Wind* .....WNW, NNE, ENE, E, NW, WNW, ESE, E, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	239
Fall of Rain*	0·10
Total fall during month	4·07
" " year	43 95
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th	0·01

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Landy, Surg Major, ARRIVALS. AUGUST 28.
Barber, 2nd Lt, 2nd, 8th Bl Cav, on leave, from Mean Meer,
Bonomi, Lieut, 2-4 Bgde K O Regt, from leave, from Poona.
Grant.

AUGUST 29.

McVittie, Surg Major, Hyd Cont, on duty, from Mominabad.

AUGUST 30.

Litton, 2nd Lt, 21 Sist Regt, on exchange, from Dublin.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 25.

Duncan, Surg, 21 I M D, on duty, to Allahabad

AUGUST 28.

Seton, Capt, Ms. R A, on medical certificate, to England.

AUGUST 30.

Howett, Lt. 21 Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England,
McVittie, Surg Major, Hyd Cont, 3rd Cav H C, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Stevens, Lt, Ms 4th Cav, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Lester, Col, Bo Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Holton, Capt, 1-18th Foot, on leave, to England
Bonomi, Lt, Bo 2-4th K O Regt, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Barber, 2nd Lieut.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, August 23.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

13th Bengal Lancers—Surgn W N Keefer, 20th N I, to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn G Watson, MD, deceased.

20th Native Infantry—Surgn W E Griffiths to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Keefer.

21st Native Infantry—Surgn J Crotte, M D, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Griffiths.

With the sanction of Govt, Major H I E Ford, RA, is appointed to officiate as Depy Asst Adjt Genl to the Rohilcund Dist vice Lieut Col G B Wolseley, appointed Asst Adjt and Qrmr Genl, Peshawar district.

With the sanction of Govt, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Major H I E Ford, RA, Offg Depy Asst Adjt Genl, Rohilcund Dist, to officiate as Asst Adjt Genl at Army Head Quarters, vice Major J Goldie, officiating as Mily Secy to the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain S G Smyth, RA, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Mooltan, for duty, with H Batty 1st Bgde RA.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Depy Surgn Genl J L Jameson, who by his recent promotion has become supernumerary of his rank in this country, is directed to proceed to England, travelling at the public expense.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut W F Allen, 2nd Foot, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut N A Francis, 18th Foot, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned candidates are reported as having passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on the 2nd Aug 1880 :—

Captain A M Crofton, 8th Hussars ; Surgn Majors T Rudd, M D, and P G Levers, Army Medl Dept ; Lieut M C Barton, Royal Engrs ; Lieut H G Way, 66th Foot ; Lieuts S P Strong, and H Lemon, 90th Foot ; 2nd Lieut W L Vane, 68th Foot ; Schoolmaster E Southgate, 2-8th Foot ; Hospl apprentice T J E Murphy, Sub-Medical Dept ; Sergt G Lafosse, 1-5th Bde R A ; Sergt W Meek, 34th Foot ; Sergt L Murray, Barrack Dept ; Sergt R Quail, 34th Foot ; Private F Jones, 65th Foot ; and Private L J Smythe, 90th Foot.

With the sanction of Govt, the Commander-in-Chief in India has appointed Capt and Brevet-Major A Hamilton, 2-5th Fus Regt, to be appointed Supt of Army Signalling with the Bengal Brigade now en-route to Kandahar.

Lieut J W H Potts, RHA, is directed to proceed from Saf d Sung to Meean Meer, for duty with S Battery B Bgde R HA, to accompany Royal Artillery drafts proceeding to Kandahar.

Private Dennis Meagher, 81st Foot, is appointed to have passed the examination in Punjabi, on the 19th July.

With the sanction of Govt, the following orders are confirmed.

Kuram Force order, dated the 14th July appointing Lieut E J Stuart-Wortley, 4-60th Rifles, Transport Officer, Kuram Force, to be Asst Supt of Army signalling, Kuram Force.

Kasuli Station order, dated the 14th July, appointing Captain F C Baldwin, 88th Foot, to officiate as Executive Commissariat Officer, Kasauli, vice Col E S Jackson, General List, Infantry, incapacitated through an accident.

The following orders are confirmed.

Cabul Field Forces order, dated the 6th Feb 1880, appointing Passed Hospl Apprentice D Jones, to Officiate as Asst Apothy with the detachment field hospital at Butkhak.

Buxa Garrison order, dated the 7th Aug 1880, appointing Lieut F G Vivian, Wing Officer and Adjut, 18th NI, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Captain C A R Sage, proceeded to Dinapore.

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Regtl order, dated the 23rd July directing Captain T A Maberly, to officiate as Interpreter, vice Major F Stephen, proceeded on general leave, there being no other qualified officer available.

20th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 31st July making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the departure of Lieut Col J B Pridman, Wing Commander, to assume officiating command of the 8th N I :—

Captain W H Meiklejohn, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his own duties.

Lieut W C Faithful, attached to officiate as Wing Officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Staff Corps—Lieut Col [Bt Col] C R Shaw, [doing duty at Lucknow,] to Simla, from the 20th July to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry—Lieut Col R W Sartorius, VC, CMG, to remain at Simla, from the 24th July to tee 15th Oct on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted him in GOCC, dated 27th July 1880, p 394.

15th Native Infantry—Col R Barter, [Staff Corps,] to Murree and Station, from the 10th Aug to the 10th Decon medical certificate.

30th Native Infantry—Captain G F Young, (Staff Corps,) to Murree, from date of quitting regiment to the 2nd Nov 1880, on medical certificate.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 30th August 1880.

The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows :—

Vol D P Meehan to B Company ; Vols W Read and E Carroll to E Company.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R. C.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the line day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CARDEW—August 21st, at Ajmere, the wife of Cornelius E. Cardew, of a daughter.
LOCH—August 22nd, at the Mayo College, Ajmere, Rajputana, Mrs William Loch, of a son.
THOMAS—August 26th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Lewis Lovett Thomas, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.
TURNER—August 24th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. J. C. Turner, of a son.
WOOD MASON—August 24th, at Calcutta, the wife of J. Wood-Mason, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

BROWN—August 13th, at Palampur [Kangra Valley], G. S. Brown, Tea Planter.
BEAUMONT—August 25th, at Madras, Herbert, son of T. Beaumont, Head Assistant Army Clothing Department, aged 24 years.
RAMCHANDRA—August 11th, at Delhi, Professor G. Ramchandra, late tutor to H. H. the Maharaja of Puttiala, aged 59.
FITZAITHLY—August 22nd, at Delhi, of apoplexy, Mr. William Fitzaithly, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab,

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1880

THERE appears to be some reason to expect that Ayub Khan may decide to await General Roberts and fight a battle. The position to which he retired, Singiri, on the Argandab, is well adapted for a defensive battle. There is a strong eminence, with watercourses and broken ground in front, which would render the approach of an attacking force slow and difficult; and throw many obstacles in the way of cavalry. The Argandab is about forty yards wide at this point, but is fordable everywhere, so that the river itself will prove no obstacle to our troops. The character of the place seems to indicate that Ayub, in withdrawing there, contemplated fighting. A telegram from the Press Commissioner, which arrives as we are going to press, states that it is believed in Kandahar that the Afghan leader was desirous of withdrawing at once to Girishk, but that his Kabuli soldiers compelled him to abandon that prudent design. If this be so General Roberts, who is by this time at Kandahar, will probably fight to-morrow at Singiri.

WE have received two mails now since the news of the 'terrible disaster' was flashed from Kandahar to London, and it is possible to come to some conclusions as to the way in which our countrymen at home took the news. It was on a Wednesday afternoon, soon after half past twelve, that Lord Hartington read the short telegram from Sir James Fergusson, forwarding General Primrose's first message, which up to then, and for some hours later, appears to have been all that was known or knowable as to what had occurred. We notice from a letter in the *Times* that Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. claim to have delivered to a lady in London, an hour before Lord Hartington rose in the House of Commons, a telegram from her husband in Kandahar, assuring her of his safety. If this is correct the fact is an interesting one, and we may turn aside to admire the promptitude, and wish that the good fortune could have been more general, which snatched one victim at least from the agony of suspense. But apart from such private message, it is evident that during the greater part of Wednesday, and up to within a few moments of the time when Lord Hartington rose to make his promised second statement, all that was known in London and throughout England, was comprised in the three short lines of the telegram which had been forwarded from Kandahar through Poona on the previous evening—"Terrible disaster. General Burrows's force annihilated. We are going into citadel ;" and that men's minds must have taken their first impression as to the nature and magnitude of the disaster from a message which, to say the least, left nothing untold. The fact is of some importance, if we wish to arrive at a judgment as to the way in which the unwelcome tidings was received at home. The terms of the message may be found fault with. But there can be no doubt that when it was despatched it was a fair representation of the situation as it presented itself to General Primrose. We notice, however, that the Viceroy did not, as Sir James Fergosson did, pass on General Primrose's telegram as it came to hand ; but translated 'General Burrows's force annihilated' into 'General Burrows has been seriously defeated.' We do not know what discretion the Governor of Bombay has in such a matter ; but we could wish, for many reasons, that the Viceroy's more guarded way of putting it had reached London first. Later in the day Lord Hartington gave such information as he had been able to collect in the India Office with regard to General Primrose's force ; and communicated the substance of some telegrams from the Viceroy. None of these, it must be noticed, gave any details as to what it was that had really happened ; and when the House broke up all that was known was that a brigade of from 2,000 to 3,000 men had been so seriously defeated by an Afghan chief, that the word 'annihilation' could be used ; that 'fragments' of the brigade were arriving at Kandahar, that General Primrose was constrained to abandon the city and withdraw into a citadel which, for all that was known at the India Office, might be a citadel only in name, and that all communication had been interrupted. Nor does any additional information appear to have reached England during the following night.

Bearing all this in mind, it is satisfactory to recognise in the comments of the leading journals on the news which it was their duty to spread far and wide next morning, an entire absence, so far as we can judge, of unmanly panic. Later on, we shall see reason to think the English public—as is its wont—when its real anxiety had in a measure passed away, said and did much which may well have led some of its many friendly critics on the Continent to take up the familiar tale of the degeneracy of the English. But there was nothing which could give even a colour of reason for doubts of that kind when the news first came. It cannot be contended that there was nothing alarming in the news. If we have succeeded in putting our readers in the position of the average Englishman when he opened his *Times* that morning, he will recognise that there was considerable reason for alarm and anxiety alike in the news it brought, and in the news it did not bring him. A mob of fanatics, as he has been taught to regard all Afghan levies, had broken in the field and routed an English army. If he stopped to consider—and we believe the average Englishman never does stop to consider—that there may have been very few Englishmen in the English army, he could find nowhere any enlightenment on a point which might have to some extent relieved him from a harmless dread. And if the news was sufficiently distressing so far as the present was concerned, Englishmen at home, we may feel sure, could not any more than we can, shut their eyes to the fact that it afforded some ground for anxiety as to the immediate future. In view of such considerations it is pleasant, we say, as we turn over the pages of the *Times* of the 29th of July last, to come upon a leader which has the true ring in it, deprecating unmanly alarms, putting aside the thought of any abrupt change of policy, generously reminding the readers of the odds against [illegible] against Lord Lytton or Lord Ripon, the Earl of Beaconsfield or Mr. Gladstone, General Primrose or Sir Frederick Haines. And the note struck by the *Times* is responded to with hardly an exception by the other leading papers. One feature in all of them is especially marked and gratifying. There is an entire absence of any childish irritation at our foe for having been so wicked and distrustful of our good will to all mankind, as to meet us in arms and—on this occasion only—defeat us. The wild shrieks for vengeance are conspicuously their silence. We have not to listen to the cry that the Afghans shall be destroyed, root and branch, and their cities made a howling wilderness. But we hinted at the outset of these remarks that this attitude of dignified resolve has not been altogether sustained. Perhaps that is putting the matter rather too strongly. Our readers will, however, have no difficulty in recognising the considerations which prompted the remark. The process of mutual recrimination, for example, between the two great political parties was not long of beginning. But it is only fair to recognise that none of the leaders of either party have stooped to it. It is hard to make one party or the other responsible if Tom of the one chooses to attribute in public the whole calamity to the disastrous change of Ministry, and Dick of the other asseverates that the proceedings of the late Government rendered it inevitable. We are not of those who think that such enquiries must not be put and cannot be answered. But there is a time for all things, and we are glad to turn from the Toms and Dicks referred to, and listen by preference to Lord George Hamilton, who addressed a political meeting on the evening of the day on which the news arrived, calling on the Tories to lend Lord Hartington every assistance in the steps he might see it to be his duty to take.

There is only one other point in which we shall touch at illustrating the fear we have expressed that when what might have been a scare had passed the event was treated as a source of a good deal of mock alarm and excitement. We should have been glad if it had been prudent to make no change in the ordinary reliefs from England. That, however, seemed unadvisable ; and we suppose that a certain amount of fuss and a certain number of pictures in the *Graphic* and *Illustrated London News* were unavoidable. But why, oh! why, did the Queen not only inspect the troops coming out in the Jumna, but go and see the Jumna off? Queen Elizabeth once did something of that kind ; but the Spanish Armada was on her coasts. If Lord Salisbury had been still in office we should have smiled at what might have passed as a bit of his famous Elizabethan revival. As it was we must express our regret that the Jumna was not allowed to start with the ordinary reliefs for Poona and Ahmednagar with something less of parade than is implied in a royal visit.

We have uttered one or two growls against Reuter lately, but in connection with the subject of the preceding remarks we propose to make a direct attack upon him. In the London papers of the 29th, the day after the news arrived, it was stated on the authority of the Central News Agency that the Government had definitely decided to send out reinforcements from England at once. This statement was confirmed by Lord Hartington in the House of Commons the same evening. Our readers have the papers of the following day at hand and can satisfy themselves that this is correct. His Lordship's words were—"Although I have already stated that I consider the news of this morning is of an extremely reassuring character, there can nevertheless be no doubt that a somewhat severe defeat has been suffered, and there is still cause for much anxiety, and some cause for apprehension that this unfortunate event will lead to a prolongation of the war. Under these circumstances I have thought it necessary, in consultation with my right hon. friend the Secretary for War, and with the Commander-in-Chief, to make arrangements for sending out reinforcements of British troops, in anticipation of the reliefs which would in the ordinary course be sent out." What then was Reuter's authority for the following telegram which he despatched on the evening of that day :—"In the House of Commons this evening, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question said that, though the latest information from Kandahar was more reassuring, the recent defeat may possibly prolong the war. His Lordship also said, in contradiction to the announcement of the *Daily Telegraph* that reinforcements would not be sent to India before the usual relief season." We pause for a reply. If there is none, and no explanation, we shall recommend our readers to consider whether they ought not to give up reading Reuter's telegrams.

WE are informed that much dissatisfaction is felt in commercial circles in regard to the manner in which the Government make their freight arrangements. It is said, with apparently good reason, that favouritism is shown in chartering steamers, and that the system of contracting by tender, as ordinarily observed, and which the Government are supposed to adhere to in such transactions, is utterly ignored. The British India Company seem to possess the favour of the Government to an extent that can hardly fail to arouse suspicions of partiality among the other great shipping firms, for the Government have of late, almost without exception, chartered the B. I. steamers for the conveyance of troops and stores, even when more advantageous terms were offered by other companies. We learn that on several occasions lately a circular has been issued to the agents of ships in harbour calling for tenders to be sent in within an hour of the receipt of the notice,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

MESSAGE FROM GENERAL ROBERTS.

[FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.]

SIMLA, AUG. 30.

The following message has been received from General Roberts, dated Khelat-i-Ghilzai, the 23rd of August :—The force under my command arrived here this morning. The authorities at Kandahar having stated, on the 17th inst., that they have abundant supplies and can make their forage last until the 1st September, I halt to-morrow to rest the troops, and more especially the transport animals and camp followers.

FINE CONDITION OF THE TROOPS.

The force left Ghazni on the 16th inst. and has marched 136 miles during the last eight days. The troops are in good health and spirits. From this I purpose moving by regular stages so that the men may arrive fresh at Kandahar. I hope to be in heliographic communication with Kandahar from Robat, distant twenty miles, on the 29th.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A COMBINED MOVEMENT ON KANDAHAR.

If General Phayre reaches Taktipul I should also hope to communicate with him, and arrange a combined movement on Kandahar. I am taking the Khelat-i-Ghilzai garrison with me, making the fort over to Mahomed Sadick Khan, a Toki chief, who had charge of the place when we arrived in 1879. The present Governor, Sirdar Sherindil Khan, refuses to remain.

SUPPLIES PLENTIFUL.

We have met with no opposition during the march, and have been able to make satisfactory arrangements for supplies, especially forage, which at this season is plentiful. The cavalry horses and artillery mules are in excellent order.

THE CASUALTIES ON THE MARCH.

Our casualties up to date are one soldier of the 72nd Highlanders, one sepoy of the 23rd Pioneers, one of the 2nd Sikhs, two sepoys of the 3rd Sikhs dead; one sepoy 4th Goorkhas, two sepoys 24th Punjab Native Infantry, and a duffadar of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry missing; six camp followers are dead and five missing. The missing men have, I fear, been murdered.

A STRANGE OMISSION.

No report whatever, giving an account of General Burrows's defeat, has, up to this time, reached the Government, either from that officer or from General Primrose.

AYUB KHAN'S LATEST MOVEMENTS.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUG. 30.

...rs from Kandahar, dated 25th, states that ...Khan has completely abandoned the ...ent of the city, and withdrawn his whole ... a position on the Argandab, due ... The news of the approach ... is known to have reached

...ANT MACLAINE.

...ine is still a prisoner in Ayub's ... efforts are being made to ... that on the 25th a working ... bodies of the officers and ... 6th.

...MAJOR VANDELEUR.

...r, 7th Fusiliers, has died of

...ND THE KABULI TROOPS.

...From Ryde's camp ... 18th ...ed to retreat to Girishk, but was prevented by the Kabuli troops.

A foraging party has brought in a large quantity of fodder.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S FORCE.

General Roberts's force marched from Khelat-i-Ghilzai to Jaldak on 25th. News from Basawal states that Fort Ali Boghan was evacuated this morning by our troops. The country is perfectly quiet, and the troops healthy.

GATHERING OF TRIBESMEN ON THE TOBA HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 30.

The Aitchakzais and others are reported to be assembling on the Toba hills north of Pishin for the purpose of harassing our convoys as soon as General Phayre marches from Chaman. Their leaders are :—Sirdar Fatteh Khan's brother, Sultan Khan, and his son, Mahomed Hussun. The people of Sharwak are also said to be gathering with the same object.

THE LATE PLUNDER OF A RAILWAY CONVOY.

Sirdar Mehnulla Khan has sent to the Political Officer of Sibi the share of plunder taken from the railway convoy which was set aside for him as chief of the tribe.

THE EVACUATION OF THE KHYBER LINE.

The Khyber line is evacuated as far as Ali Boghan. Up to the 25th Kabul was reported quiet, although the road from Kabul was still unsafe.

WANT OF RAIN IN THE POONA DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 30.

Not a drop of rain is falling, even on the Ghauts. The country between Lanowli and Poona is looking dry and parched. There is scarcely any water in the *nullas*.

MEETING AT POONA IN AID OF THE MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, AUG. 30.

A meeting in support of the Military Relief Fund was held here this evening. The Governor presided, and there was a large attendance, both of Europeans and natives.

The proceedings commenced by reading a letter from the Bombay Committee asking the co-operation of Poona.

The Governor then gave a short address. He said he had not expected to be called on again to speak in support of the movement inaugurated so successfully at Bombay, but he had been assured that the Poona community wished he should preside at the meeting. Since the scheme had been launched they had had the benefit of some criticism, and, while he was glad to say it had received almost unanimous approval, yet there had been some objections taken to it. One was that it was the duty of Government to provide for disabled soldiers and the families of the killed. Provision was made for all natives, also for Europeans to a less extent, but the provision the State could make with due regard to the burdens on the taxpayers was so small that he did not think they ought to rest satisfied with it. (Cheers.) He said it might be also that many calls would be made on the public. A famine was impending and great scarcity, unless at the eleventh hour Providence sent the showers which were so necessary; but, because they might be called on to interpose for the protection of millions living around them from undeserved suffering, it did not follow that they should not have something to give from their superfluity for the suffering soldiers. He was always suspicious of the motive which prompted one to abstain from one good action, because one might be expected to do another. In such a time of trial, as that through which they were now passing, they found the best proofs of a healthy spirit in the community. It is a great pleasure and pride to me to feel that we can with confidence send forward our soldiers in unprecedented numbers to fight their country's battles because we have peace at home. It is not to the army we look, but to the good feeling of the people, who are wise enough to know the value of their privileges. It was the wish and pride of Government to protect the country from internal foreign trouble. And then they knew that in the present century India enjoyed an immunity from trouble which she never before enjoyed. (Applause.) To the Europeans present he said that in the time when their resources were taxed somewhat; though there was never any doubt as to the result, (cheers), it would well become them not to lend their ears to every agitating rumour, but rather to wait with calm and patient confidence for that result. Adequate measures they knew had been taken to vindicate our arms. It was a pity to read in the English newspapers that the General Officer shut up for a moment in Kandahar was in danger. He never was in the slightest danger. (Cheers.) Government relied with the utmost confidence on his ability to defend himself, until reinforcements should arrive, and at that moment they knew the enemy had raised the siege before their arrival. (Cheers).

The Commander-in-Chief proposed a resolution to the effect that subscriptions be collected in Poona in connection with the Bombay Military Relief Fund. He expressed his sympathy with the officers and men, and expressed special regret at the death of General Brooke, who was given the command of the brigade at his special desire in order that he might get experience in the field, in addition to his great departmental knowledge. No soldier could have met a more glorious death. (Applause). It should be understood that subscriptions would supplement, not supersede, the Government Pension Fund. He trusted the Committee would use the funds as they became available and give immediate relief to those left destitute.

Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Colonel Wardrop, seconded by Rao Bahadur Khanderao Vishwanath Rastey, an influential and a large committee of European and native gentlemen was appointed. In proposing a vote of thanks to the Governor for presiding, Baharao Krishna Gokhay referred to the argument he had heard used that the war was an Imperial one and one with which the Hindoos need not sympathise. But that was not the case. It was the bounden duty of all, no matter of what colour or creed, to help the cause as Britain helped the famine and as India helped Britain in the distress in Ireland and Lancashire. (Cheers).

The Governor, in reply, referred to the remarks made about the Bombay army, and said his personal confidence in the Bombay army was not in the least shaken by what had occurred. (Cheers.) The patience, and, in many instances, the gallantry of the native soldiers of that army in the present war were worthy of any troops that had gone before them. (Cheers.) The people were so accustomed to see small bodies of native troops led by British officers attacking immensely superior numbers with success, that it struck them with astonishment if, in similar circumstances, a reverse takes place. If honourable men placed in a position of trust declined to retire and faced the enemy against whom success was almost impossible, that was not sufficient to destroy confidence in the army. (Cheers.) He trusted the Bombay army would continue many years to support its Queen and country. (Cheers.)

The subscriptions in the room made a total of nearly Rs. 8,000. General Bruce, Rs. 500; Mr. Vizarangam Mudliar, Rs. 700; Mr. Pudumjee ... Rs. 500; Mr. L. C. Reid, Rs. 250; Mr. W. K. Pratt, Rs. 250; Mr. Khanderao Vishwanath Rastey, Rs. 250; and Mr. E. P. Robertson, Rs. 250.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE KANDAHAR RAILWAY.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

The *Times* publishes this morning a letter from Sir Robert Sandeman, pointing out the political and commercial advantages of the Kandahar Railway, and that from the outset it has paid working expenses.

THE TRANSPORT HIMALAYA.

SUEZ, AUG. 28.

H. M.'s Transport Himalaya has passed through the Canal.

APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

Viscount Enfield has been appointed Under-Secretary for India.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, AUG. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 28.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia arrived here from Bombay on the afternoon of the 27th.

ADEN, AUG. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 22.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Anchor Line steamer Italia left Suez at 10 o'clock a. m. on 30th inst. for Bombay.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. Do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	52½
Departure.—Singapore.	
Arrival.—Peer of the Realm.	

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, AUG. 30, 7 P.M.

Mail steamer Siam from Bombay arrived.

YESTERDAY afternoon a general meeting of the Bombay Royal Yacht Club was held at the Sailors' Home, the Commodore, Captain Morland, in the chair, to decide upon the erection of a Club House. A site, one hundred feet square, on the Port Trust property adjacent to the Apollo Bunder with a frontage to the sea, had been secured, and a resolution was passed that a Club House should be erected thereon at a cost of Rs. 25,000. Upwards of Rs. 18,000 was subscribed by the members present.

IN a suit brought in the High Court, Bombay, to recover Rs. 1,967 for goods sold and delivered in Bombay to two residents of Sholapore, who were formerly traders, the defence was raised that, under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 17 of 1879, the jurisdiction of the High Court was excluded, and that the suit must be tried in a court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the defendants at present reside and earn their livelihood as agriculturists. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice West, before whom the point raised was argued on a previous occasion, gave judgment on it yesterday, holding that, under the terms of the Act, the jurisdiction of the court to try the case was excluded. It might seem hard, his Lordship observed, that a creditor having a claim arising from transactions in Bombay should have to forsake the jurisdiction, on the protection of which he counted in entering into the transactions, and sue his debtor in a mofussil court subject to such onerous conditions as those imposed by the Act. But the whole measure, as his Lordship remarked, is one of a special character, and not to be judged by reference to the ordinary standards. The hardship imposed on the Bombay creditor, though greater in degree, was in principle the same as that imposed on the mofussil creditor, for both were by the Act subjected to conditions which they could not have anticipated. The *status* of agriculturist and trader was not, however, to be taken up and laid aside momentarily in order to embarrass a creditor; and his Lordship remarked that a man must have gained his livelihood for at least one full agricultural season by farming to have acquired the condition of an agriculturist under the Act. His Lordship was not satisfied that the defendants were really agriculturists within the meaning of the Act, and they were allowed an opportunity of calling evidence upon the point. The case has for this purpose been adjourned for a month.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has given offence to the Mussulman community in that Presidency by the tone of his reply to an address of the Mahommedans of Patna. The *Englishman*, in noticing complaints on the subject received "from many independent quarters," remarks :—"Read by itself, it would probably have created no more unpleasant feeling than that of disappointment at the decision announced in it. But, unfortunately, it was one of two replies made by the Lieutenant-Governor to addresses presented to him on the same occasion; and it is impossible to read the other reply—made to an address from the Hindu inhabitants of Patna—without being struck by the very marked contrast between them. Cold and formal, however read, the reply to the Mahommedans seems absolutely repellant in its tone when compared with the cordial warmth and studied courteousness which mark that to the Hindus. That the tone assumed by an answer to what is practically an address of remonstrance should be less grateful than that embodied in the acknowledgment of an address of thanks, is but natural; but we think the Lieutenant-Governor would have shown more policy had he taken greater pains to gild what, under any circumstances, was likely to prove a somewhat bitter pill."

THE general report on the operations of the Marine Survey of India, for the season 1878-79, has been published. The duties of the Superintendent of the Marine Survey are, the report says, incompletely performed owing to there not being properly constructed steamers for surveying large harbours like Bombay so that last season "it was impossible, with any satisfaction, to send a party to survey the Gulf of Cambay, which most requires attention in the west side of India, or to Akyab in British Burma." It seems, however, that a steamer is being constructed for the purpose and at the end of next year will be ready for use. The report says :—"When the new steamer is ready for sea, she will require all the surveyors now entertained in the department. There are several important surveys of coast lines and harbours that are much needed at present. The only question to be decided is the sequence in which the work should be taken up. The following sketch was submitted to the Government of India as approximate: Orissa coast from Dhumra river to Chilka lake; thence the Ganjam coast to Bimlipatam. The duration of this survey may be limited to one year, if the Great Trigonometrical Survey is permitted to triangulate the Orissa coast. If this latter operation must be conducted by the marine surveyors from the steamer, the complete examination of such a coast may occupy two years."

THE *Indian Church Gazette* hears that the Chaplain of Nusseerabad preached anent the Burials Bill on Sunday, the 16th inst., without mentioning its name. He wondered whether Jehoshaphat at all resembled the Premier as to political alliances.

WITH reference to the statement that for some time past large quantities of printed matter intended to excite the Mussulmans of India against the British Government have been sent from Constantinople to India, with the knowledge of the Porte, a correspondent of the Lahore paper says :—The only suspicious paper is the *Paik-i-Islam*, published by an Indian Sayad, whom the vernacular papers of this country have begun to call *Khushamdi, i. e.*, flatterer, and which intelligent Mahomedans read with scorn and laughter. The only other documents recently circulated are two memorials, calling upon all "true believers" to contribute towards two funds to be established, one for the maintenance of the Zubaida canal in Mecca, and the other for the opening of academical institutions throughout Turkey. Several lakhs of rupees have been remitted on behalf of the first-named fund, but not a single pice has been sent for the second.

A HINDOO idol, of copper, representing a woman with four arms, has just been unearthed near Orenburg. Archæologists believe it to have been the prize, several centuries ago, of some of the Mongols who invaded India, and to have been conveyed in course of nomad wanderings to the spot where it was discovered in the Orenburg district.

THE Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Ambassador, arrived at St. Petersburg on the 30th July. A Shanghai telegram in the *Standard* says that the latest news from Pekin is to the effect that Russian ... and that affairs have arrived at such a state that the breaking out of a civil war is by no means improbable.

THE *Melbourne Argus* has reason to believe that either Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New Zealand, or Sir Arthur Kennedy, the Governor of Queensland (who is now in London on leave of absence), will succeed Sir Bartle Frere as Governor of Cape Colony.

THE *Age* says :—At a crowded meeting on the Chinese question in the Adelaide Town Hall on July 27th resolutions were passed affirming that Chinese immigration impeded the progress of settlement in the colony, and that immediate steps should be taken to regulate and restrict their immigration, and urging Parliament to pass a bill with that object.

BLUM PASHA, one of the Prussian officers long in the employ of the Porte, has stated, in a report to the Sultan, his deliberate opinion "that even in their present condition the Dardanelles and Bosphorus could not be forced by any number of ironclads without the most terrible loss. The Prussian Pasha adds that by sinking torpedoes and submarine mines the Straits might be rendered all but impregnable."

THE Persian Envoy in Vienna, the *Times*, correspondent says, has received an order from his Government to withdraw from the Bank of England and place to the credit of the Austrian Government the sum of £40,000 for the purpose of purchasing cartridges. These cartridges are to be sent in the course of the week, by way of Leopol and Astrakhan, to Teheran.

AT the last examination of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland, Miss Fanny Butter passed her final examination. She has taken the whole of her curriculum at the London School of Medicine for Women and the Royal Free Hospital, and will shortly leave for India to pursue her work as a medical missionary in connexion with the Zenana Mission.

THE Khedive was present at Cairo, at the beginning of the month, at the ceremony of cutting the Nile dyke. The Nile is said to be rising well, and the cotton crop is favourable, though it is expected that the yield this year will be somewhat less than that of 1879. The *Moniteur Egyptian* has published a circular of the Minister of the Interior respecting the slave traffic, declaring that those who purchase slaves are subject to the same punishment as those who deal in them.

AN Englishman known as Brigadier General Mesney, in the service of the Chinese Government, writes to the *China Mail* from Chung-King, in the province of Sze-Chuen, June 22nd. —"It is impossible to get any news about Prejevalsky, although many of the Koko Nor traders have arrived." The Russian traveller, it will be remembered, has been taken prisoner by the Chinese army. He will probably be released before long, now that the Chinese and Russian Governments are coming to an amicable settlement of the Koldja difficulty.

JUDICIAL proceedings in the Supreme Court of Hongkong appear to be conducted in a somewhat remarkable manner. A China paper informs us that the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale, nettled about some personal differences between himself and the new Registrar, behaved towards that official while in public Court in a premeditatedly insulting and overbearing manner, tending to bring the whole administration of law and justice in the Colony into the most utter contempt. The outcry against these repeated bear-garden exhibitions is, among the members of the Bar and the general public as well, strong and outspoken in the extreme, and the advisability of a roundrobin, addressed to the Executive, praying that the Chief Justice be called upon to resign has been mooted.

MILITARY engineering in Germany has reached a very high standard, owing to the practical manner in which exercises are carried out. Some important exercises on military bridging, which extended over the space of three weeks, have recently taken place at Harburg. The most interesting operation was the construction of two bridges across the Elbe by night, and the passage across them of large bodies of all three arms of the service; 11 companies of Pioneers from Magdeburg, Sieswick, Holstein, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemburg, and Pomerania took part in them, and they were witnessed by a large number of Engineer and Pioneer officers from all parts of Germany.

Aug. 27. VOLUNTEER QUIVIS.

STAYS and tight lacing, it appears, are not peculiar to the softer sex. There is an illustrated advertisement on the back of the cover of *Punch* by which a well-known London firm announces that they "have now added a department for gentlemen, and every class of corset, surgical, spinal, or corpulency, and riding made to measure. The ladies' department is still carried on as before. Corsets (patented) made for all the figures, also for embonpoint, deformities, curvature, and spinal complaints." The illustration in the margin represents a gentleman with a heavy pair of moustaches, who is wearing a corset over his banyan. This corset hooks in front, presses in the waist, and gives an artificial fulness to the chest.

THE *Gaulois* has the following on the disaster in Afghanistan :—"Truly England is an admirable country, which every day gives new proofs of its *sang froid* under all circumstances. The national *amour propre* is the first feeling. A very natural emotion seized the nation on the intelligence of the blow that had struck it, but phlegmatic John Bull soon recovered self-possession. In any other country such a disaster would have caused a fearful panic and a disturbance in the national equilibrium. But in England there was nothing of the kind. Each made it a point of honour to keep his feelings to himself. Official circles betrayed no disquietude, and even the financial world remains calm and shows its confidence in allowing no attack to be made on England's credit."

A LONDON paper says that the kingdom of Greece, whose claims to territorial aggrandisement now give so much trouble to Europe, is in regard to financial administration almost on a level with Turkey itself. For a kingdom of its size and resources, the debt of Greece, some of which is of scandalous memory on the exchanges, is over heavy, being composed of the following items: English Loan, £1,200,000; Guaranteed Loan, £3,450,000; Home Debt, £4,520,000; French Loan (1879), £2,400,000; total £11,570,000, and another fresh loan is already in contemplation. As regards budgetary resources, for the year 1879, the deficit was 24 per cent. over the national income.

GENERAL KAUFMANN has, says the *Examiner*, taken up a fine strategical position at Vernoe, having in front of him Lake Issik Kul, and on his right and left flanks respectively the rivers Chu and Ili. His chief line of communication with Russia is *via* Sergiopol and Semipalatinsk, which, it is true, is liable to be severed by a strong Chinese force operating from Tchugutchak, but there is an alternative road *via* Akmolinsk, and still another westward from Tashkend. In the event of a war breaking out it may be assumed that Kaufmann would leave Kashgar and Yarkand to be dealt with by General Abramoff and the Ferghana arms, he himself striking further east at Manas or Tchugutchak. It is satisfactory to learn that the Chinese arms in Kashgaria is furnished with a number of European officers, and that reinforcements are on their way to Manas from the interior of China. Opinion may clash as to whether the Chinese are worthy of English sympathy, but there can be no difference no two points; they are perfectly right in insisting on the retrocession of Kuldja, and their retention of Kashgar and Yarkund is more to the advantage of India than a Russian occupation of those cities would be. It is on this account that we regret to see the Russians displaying greater military activity in Kuldja than the Chinese in Kashgaria.

It appears that Sir Thomas Wade did not altogether appreciate Colonel Gordon's visit to China. The *North China Herald* says:—Matters in the north have evidently been far more serious than was at the time anticipated, and the arrival of Colonel Gordon at the time he did seems to have been most opportune. There is little doubt that the British Minister did his utmost to prevent the appearance of Colonel Gordon on the scene, and that, short of actual coercion, everything was done to prevent his access to Li. It is of course impossible to understand the reasons which led to this step on the part of Sir Thomas Wade. Colonel Gordon's opinions on the subject of the impolicy of a war for the possession of the valley of the Tekkes were well known, and he possessed in a greater degree than any other foreigner the confidence of both parties in the State, the Regency and that represented by Li at Tientsin. It is true that Russia had complained of the permission granted Colonel Gordon to come to China, but how this was to extend to his exertions to prevent war is difficult to imagine. It is true that the present head of the British Government has decided Russian sympathies, but it is scarcely to be believed that he would precipitate a war between the two countries by forbidding the only man capable of acting as peace-maker from exercising his influence to that end. The one thing needed to produce a union of sentiment between the Regency and the Viceroy of Chihli seems to have been afforded by the too evident anxiety of Sir Thomas Wade to prevent the access of Colonel Gordon. Both sides wished to hear from the lips of a soldier on whom they could depend the prospects of a campaign undertaken against Russia, and both ... Whether Sir ... was really, in this way, the British Minister ... intentionally or not, working in the interest of Russia.

SUGGESTIONS BY A VOLUNTEER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of your article on the subject of Volunteers, will you please permit me to make a few observations? I think it ... accepted by every one that the movement is one which requires support from a Government so peculiarly situated as the Indian. I do not in this imply a feeling disloyalty to our fellow native citizens, but I ... that they rest in greater security of life and property when it is known and felt that a strong armed force can be called out by Government at any moment to quell disturbances, not necessarily political ones. The row at Goolburga, in which the Hindoos were totally suppressed by a rowdy set of Mahomedans, indicates the sort of disturbances against which Volunteers are the best security, even better than regulars, for the reason that they are always present, whereas the presence of regulars depends on imperial ends. The attitude of the Pathans in Kurrachee is, I see by a telegram in to-day's paper, causing some anxiety. No doubt they observe that the troops are busily engaged, and that the time is propitious for a good loot; to miss such an opportunity would be criminal to the Pathan mind, and you may rest assured that the presence of a large European population alone holds them in check. Imagine such an opportunity presenting itself in a wealthy town like Bombay, with a large floating Arab population, whose ready instinct would be to loot and bring it about in five minutes. These are not fancied dangers but real ones, visible to the keen eye and mind of that distinguished administrator, Sir Richard Temple. I was present at the dinner given by Captain Tennent and Lieut. Little to their company in the Victoria Gardens, when Sir Richard did D Company the distinguished honour of being present, and gave us an address in his happiest manner; the kind words and exhortations of which are present and continue to influence me in standing by the Volunteers. Feeling, perhaps, that a time would come when we would not be so warmly treated, and pass under the rule of a new Pharoah, he warned us to keep the spirit of volunteering alive after his fostering hand should be withdrawn, as it would pain him to think the spirit was so weak as to be nipped by the least cold wind that might blow on it. He hoped we would continue to stick to our colours and to Captain Tennent "for better or worse." Though we may never again hear such cheering words from so prominent a member of Government, I venture to think many are now abiding by the mental vows they then registered to be good and true to the Volunteer cause. Sir James Fergusson is not strongly in sympathy with the Volunteers apparently, but that perhaps is because His Excellency has not the time to devote to it. At any rate I feel assured he is not one to actively oppose the spirit. Let us hope, therefore, he will do us the honour of considering the following propositions. His support will perhaps carry them through if sanctioned, retrospectively as well, I should hope. They will not cost Government one rupee more than it is now paying to nothing, but will considerably strengthen its military position; in fact, it will make all its servants, but the laziest and most spiritless, rush to the Volunteer ranks, much to their physical welfare :—

1st. In addition to the twenty days' casual leave now allowed, leave to be given annually for specially Volunteer purposes, the rule to be beyond the captious control of any head of a department, who, if he cannot spare his subordinates in batches of two or three, should be promptly removed as an incapable. The Volunteer to show on his return to duty that he has used the time well, by attendance at ten drills at least, and a certificate of having finished his class firing, in default to be turned out of the corps.

2nd. Every Volunteer holding efficient certificates for three years consecutively to be allowed one month's privilege leave in addition to, and in continuation of, the three now allowed to accumulate.

3rd. Ten years' consecutive service as a Volunteer to count one year to service for pension.

4th. A Government servant entering on these conditions to be provided with arms and accoutrements, but to provide his own uniforms.

These four rules would make the Volunteers efficient and numerous. Of course Government can only make the rules, so far as its own servants are concerned. For our commercial brethren I do not see it can do anything beyond finding free uniforms, and leaving the balm to their consciences of having worked for the State and done something. If councillors would devote a few spare moments from badminton parties, lawn tennis, and private theatricals to serious business, I daresay something could be evolved to compensate men for the many little sacrifices they make from year to year to be efficients. They have no example from their betters to work for nothing, for is it not the subject of remark that the burden of officering the Volunteers has been left to the public spirit and private purses of the young gentlemen? All honour to their unobtrusive patriotism, who serve as assistants in our mercantile offices. Government servants in positions to accept commissions prudently hold aloof and close their pockets; they are time-servers, every one of them, and under a protecting Government thrive and grow as fat as the generous individual who has a thought of other things besides his promotion and pay.

Aug. 27. VOLUNTEER QUIVIS.

WE owe it to truth to state that all the physicians who have prescribed to their patients *Grimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes* are unanimous in telling that their effect in *asthma, chronic catarrhs, and inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, palate, and bronchia* is most surprising. *Pharm. Centrale Gazette* [Austria].

MATHERAN IN THE MONSOON.

ENCOURAGED by the long break in the rains, a party of us determined to take advantage of the cocoanut holidays, and visit our far-famed sanitarium in the season when it is supposed to be not only inaccessible, but uninhabitable except by the aborigines, including snakes, scorpions, leeches, &c. Our first step was to write and enquire whether any enterprising hotel-keeper would undertake to accommodate us for a few days, and, this enquiry being answered in the affirmative, we placed ourselves in communication with the obliging station master at Narel, who kindly arranged to obtain ponies for us. The hotel-keeper asked us to take up some bread, a little bacon, &c., to supplement his store of tinned meats, but the bread was the only article we need have taken.

We left Boree Bunder on Thursday at 2 p. m., and were conveyed in one of those antiquated vehicles that on the G. I. P. Railway represent first class carriages (and which are warranted to keep out all air, and oblige you to stand up and twist your head under the sunboards if you wish to see anything) to Narel. By various acrobatic tricks we were able to see a little of the country through which we passed, and the views between and past the tunnels beyond the Tanna river are worth taking the trouble to obtain a glimpse of, even out of a G. I. P. first class carriage.

On arrival at Narel we found our ponies waiting, and after the necessary change, we started for our ride up the hill. The road from the station to the foot of the hill needs no description. I have known it for the last fifteen years, and it is now in far worse condition than when I first passed over it. I don't know who is responsible for the disgraceful state of this portion of the road, but I do not think there is another road in the Presidency over which as many people pass in the course of the year that can compare with this in point of bad condition and filth.

Leaving, however, this unsavoury road behind, we commenced the ascent, and now we began to reap the reward of our labour,—instead of the crumbly red dust through which it is difficult to see your way in the fashionable season, the road is firm and dustless, its left hand side is covered with ferns, (maiden-hair and silver) and bright green grass, whilst on the right hand the valley spreads out in various coloured patches of dark and light cultivation, the foreground and distance of trees, whose foliage is from deep brown to bright green, lending an additional charm to the prospect. After passing the first plateau the road-sides become brilliant with a tall shrub bearing a flower, whose colour varies from violet to purple, diversified with the flowers of the wild begonia, the varied colours of the ferns, and the larger pink-tinted lilies just springing into flower.

The road from the foot of the slope near Narel to the toll is in very fair condition, and can be traversed with as great an amount of safety as in the ordinary season. The change of temperature as the hill was ascended was most marked, and on arrival at the summit a good gallop was enjoyable. Instead of finding the roads on the hill almost impassable, as had been predicted, on account of the thick growth of grass on them, we found them simply perfection, the grass, in no case more than three inches high, not having spread beyond two to three feet of the side of the road, and the centre of the road in good order.

On arrival at the Clarendon Hotel we found rooms open, and *sigrees* burning to keep out the damp, and after the change rendered necessary by our last gallop, we sat down to a good dinner, provided by our host, who must have killed the fattest sheep on our behalf.

On Friday morning—a bright cold morning—we rode to the Louisa Point, through the most charming roads that can be imagined, catching glimpses on our way, of Parbul and of the valley between Parbul and Matheran; but on arrival at the Point the view exceeded in grandeur and beauty all our expectations, right in front rose Parbul, usually a bare rock, but now covered with verdure from its summit to the valley below, and down its green sides numerous silvery streaks of water fell. On the left we had Matheran in all her glory, like one large forest of most varied foliage, and with the dark masses of cloud now rising behind her, forming a fitting back-ground for the magnificent waterfall from the bund into the valley, the water fell sheer, from the edge of the cliff to the first ledge, in a stream 10 to 12 feet broad, from thence further falls of various depths carried it down until it was lost in the valley, whilst on the summit the spray rose 12 to 15 feet in the air; on the right were the numerous streams that irrigate the country between Matheran and Tanna, and in the extreme distance the harbour of Bombay could be discerned. Turning round to the right, Bhau Mullick and his neighbouring peaks stood out, but not clearly, the tops being hidden in a mist through which the sun shone on them, give them the appearance of being lightly covered with wax.

Leaving this glorious spot we rode past the bund, where we unsuccessfully endeavored to obtain a nearer view of the waterfall; on round Chowk Points, but were disappointed in getting any view of the valley on account of the heavy mist hanging over it. The road round the Point was, however, a sight worth seeing in itself, for, in addition to the violet and purple shrub before mentioned, all the huge rocks and stones on the road-side that are usually bare black masses were bright with moss, ferns, and wild begonias in flower, and the ground covered with a plant like the hemlock in appearance, but with the perfume of heliotrope. We crossed the Chowk plateau which was one carpet of green, and so to the hotel for breakfast.

We remained at Matheran until Sunday morning, visiting in the meantime "Simpson's Bund," whence a grand view of tree foliage was obtained,—Alexander Point, the view of the valley between Chowk and Garbut being very fine, the road to the point being lined by rock and trees covered with wild begonia,—the Garbut spring and the road past the hotel to the point, the banks both high and low being covered with ferns, amongst which varieties of the oak fern predominated.

In concluding this hasty sketch of Matheran in the monsoon, I may be allowed to state that although I have visited it in all seasons, except, of course, the monsoon, for the last 15 years, I have never known the beauty of the place until I saw it last week, and in this opinion my companions agree. We were able to wear warm clothing with comfort during the day even when walking or riding, and in the evening or early morning we were glad of an extra waistcoat or a warmer coat; and at night two blankets were not more than we found necessary.

WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 30.

CANNANORE, 4-10 p.m.—Weather clear; wind W.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind N. W. 5 to 6; thermometer 81; barometer 29·850.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p. m.—Weather blue; wind N. W., N. W.; thermometer 78·75 to 79·25; barometer 29·96 to 29·83.

TUTICORIN, 3-15 a.m.—Weather fine; wind S. E.; thermometer 82; barometer 29·78.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. strong; thermometer 80.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered...	43 85	46 77	39 47	43 25
Aug. 29 Sunday	0 10	.....	.....	.....
30 Tuesday	.....	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total.....	43 95	46 77	39 47	43 25
Total Fall, Aug. 31, 1879.	64 7	64 60	.....	65 14

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew :—

DIVISION No. 1.

Date.	Panju.	Vaitarna.	Palghur.	Gholwad.	Bulsar.	Surat.
	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.
Previous... Aug.	49 66	58 87	60 3	38 92	55 18	25 71
24	0 0	0 90	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 16
25	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 3	0 0	0 3
26	0 7	0 50	0 6	0 0	0 0	0 0
27	0 19	0 20	0 0	0 4	0 22	0 0
Total.	49 92	60 57	60 9	39 9	55 40	25 90

SIMLA, August 25.—The barometer has fallen slightly in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab; also in Eastern Bengal and Assam; but there has been no change of importance in the general aspect of the weather, and the winds are again blowing from north west and west down the Gangetic plain as far as Benares, also in Central India and the Central Provinces, and across to the confines of Bengal. Rain continues to fall in Bengal, and heavily in the north of the province. Julpigorie reports 7½ inches, Patna 2½ inches, and Purneah upwards of 1 inch; other stations, excepting Burdwan and Cuttack, smaller amounts. In the North-Western Provinces, only Banares reports rain, *viz.*, ·1-tenth; and there is none in the Punjab or Rajputana. Indore has ¾ inch, and Nagpore 1 inch. In Bombay, none of importance; and in Madras, Masulipatam 7-tenths, and Madura 1 inch.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s GUARANA owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of caffein which it contains. Drs Wilks, of the Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that the *Guarana* acts "like a charm." Guarana powders are a certain remedy for the *sick headache*.—*The Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p. m.

Band, Bombay Volunteers, Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting).

Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

Portuguese Defamation case, Police Court, 2-30, p. m.

Sonderdass S. & W. Co. meeting, 36, Church Lane 3 p.m.

Fort Press Co. meeting, 6, Hornby Row, 3 30 p. m.

Temperance League, Apollo Coffee Rooms, p. m.

Band, H. M.'s Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting).

Fair, Thakoodwar Lane, Fort.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Geelong (s), from Hongkong; Hydaspes (s), Sydney; Clan Gordon (s), Liverpool; Clairmont (s) Mauritius; Teheran (s), South-mpton.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Akola (s), to Zanzibar; Hispania (s), Liverpool; Peshwa (s), Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting) :—

March.....The Battle and the Breeze.....
Overture .....Masaniello .....Auber.
Cavatina .....Polluto (

then left, saying he would again call the next day. He went to the complainant's house on Sunday night with pencil and paper in hand, and again demanded the names and a fee of five rupees. He repeated that he was a jemadar, and raised the cane which he had in his hand, and threatened the woman into complying with the requirement of the law. The complainant suspecting something wrong, told the prisoner to wait till she brought some *pan sopari*, and went and brought a police sepoy who took the prisoner in custody with the pen and paper in his hand. The charge was most clearly proved against the prisoner on the evidence of the other two prostitutes, a neighbour and police constable No. 521. In disposing of the case the magistrate made severe remarks upon the prisoner's conduct, and said that the police had acted very creditably in the matter in prosecuting this case. It was likely that many evil disposed persons would attempt to extort money from the ignorant women, and he would not be doing his duty if he did not attempt to nip in the bud offences like the one brought home to the prisoner. As an example to the prisoner and a warning to similarly evil disposed persons the prisoner was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour.

THE LATE MR. TRIMBAKRAO BAPUJEE.

MR. TRIMBAKRAO BAPUJEE MAYADEO, first interpretor and translator on the Appellate Side of the High Court, died suddenly on Wednesday night last, having duriug the day attended to his duties in court. The death was announced to the Chief Justice at his bungalow the following day by two officers of the court; and his Lordship communicated, through Mr. Khunderao Chimanrao Bedarkur, Deputy Registrar, to the widow and mother of Mr. Trimbakrao his Lordship's deep sympathy with them in the loss which they had sustained, and his regret that Government and the High Court should have lost so valuable an officer.

Yesterday, on taking his seat on the bench of the Appellate Side, the Chief Justice said that was the first day the full Bench sat since the lamented death of Mr. Trimbakrao, one of their ablest translators and interpreters; and his Lordship said he took this opportunity of expressing, on behalf of himself and all the members of the High Court Bench, the highest respect which they had entertained for him during a period of seventeen years of his arduous service as an interpretor and transistor of the court. He was a man of very considerable ability, clear intelligence, most impartial in the discharge of his duty, and also very assiduous and trustworthy in the performance of his work. As a mark of his Lordship's respect for him, his Lordship recently advised Government, unasked by Mr. Trimbakrao himself, to place his name prominently in the list of Justices of the Peace; and Government were pleased to place him in the new list of Justices. They all regretted his loss; and they felt it would be difficult to replace him. They sympathised with his family, and testified the regret which they felt at his death.

Mr. Nanabhoy Haridas, Government Pleader, addressing their Lordships, said the Bar equally with the Bench regretted the loss which they had sustained in the death of Mr. Trimbakrao. They always found him to be a very useful member of the Translators' Department. Mr. Nanabhai knew him personally some years ago and had himself worked with Mr. Trimbakrao in the Translators' Department; and he could say that he never found a more agreeable man than Mr. Trimbakrao to work with.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

A CASE UNDER THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

TULSIDAS DHUNJEE VS. VIRBUSAPA CHIMAPA AND OTHERS.

THIS was a suit to recover Rs. 1,967, the balance of account for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff in Bombay. The defence was that the defendants were agriculturists of Sholapore, where they resided; and that under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, the suit must be tried in a court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction they resided, and not elsewhere.

His Lordship, in giving judgment to-day, said the defendants were residents at Sholapore. They carried on trade there, and in the course of their dealings contracted obligations to the plaintiff in Bombay. But Sholapore being one of the districts enumerated in section 1 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 17 of 1879, the defendants relied on it as excluding the case from the jurisdiction of this court. Their livelihood, they said, was now earned wholly or principally by agriculture carried on within the limits of the said district. They must therefore, according to section 2, clause 2, be deemed to "reside" in that district; and hence they contended, as the court was of the kind contemplated by section 11, that they were subject in relation to it only to the jurisdiction of the civil court at Sholapore. (His Lordship read different sections of the Act, with elucidatory comments upon portions of them.) A restricted sense, it was contended, was the right one to give to words which cut down existing remedies, and the jurisdiction was not to be construed as excluded in any case beyond the clearly expressed will of the Legislature. The correctness of these principles, his Lordship remarked, was not to be contested, but their applicability to this case was very doubtful. In order to deprive the language actually used of its direct significance there should be something showing unmistakeably the ... must its generality was limited in effect by the obvious purpose of the Legislature, as gathered from its own declaration, and the provisions of the Act regarded as a whole. The preamble says that it "is expedient to relieve the agricultural classes in certain parts of the Deccan from their indebtedness." In this there was nothing to show that the relief was designed only for persons owing to debts of small amounts. Moreover, the enactments of the Act, as he construed, went considerably beyond the preamble. (His Lordship stated the provisions of some of the sections.) As the Act then was not intended in the instances His Lordship had mentioned to be limited to the cases of small debts, no analogy could suggest a restriction of the literal sense of section 11. It was a strange and hard that a creditor, as was not unarising from extensive tra... have to forsake the ... be counted in ... which his cl... court ... to qualify their ... Act imposes on the ... greater in degree, is in ... that imposed on the mofussil ... are subjected to conditions which they could not have anticipated, but such was the law; and while it so continued, his Lordship considered himself, in administering it, as bound to administer it as he found it. If, therefore, the defendants are really agriculturists within the meaning of the Act, the jurisdiction of this court was, his Lordship thought excluded. On the affidavits, however, his Lordship was not satisfied that they are such agriculturists. The assertion on their side was that they now lived solely by agriculture, but it was clear that they were within a few months traders; and his Lordship thought a man must have gained his livelihood for at least one full agricultural season by farming to have acquired the condition of an agriculturist under the Act. The *status* of agriculturist and trader is not to be taken up and laid aside momentarily in order to embarass a creditor. It may be that the defendants can prove that they are *bona fide* agriculturists, and so on a full investigation, establish the exemption they claim. They must, his Lordship decided, be allowed an opportunity of doing this, and the application for taking evidence as to the *status* of the defendants by commission, except as to the defendants themselves and any depositions they might personally have to make, was granted. Costs were reserved; and a further hearing of the case was postponed for a month.

APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice KENBALL and Mr. Justice F. D. MELVILL.)

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA VS. JIVAJEE RAMCHUNDER.

WITH reference to a report of the case given in yesterday's issue, it must be explained that the point raised by the Government of Bombay was not the one upon which the Sessions Judge had proceeded; but the Government of Bombay appealed merely on the ground that no sanction whatever was necessary for the prosecution of the police patel Jivajee Ramchunder, as he was not such a public servant that his removal required the sanction of Government, or of some officer empowered by the local Government, or of other authority to which he was subordinate. Section 9 of the Bombay Village Police Act of 1867, as amended by Bombay Act 1 of 1876, authorises a magistrate of the first class to dismiss a police patel subject to sanction by the Police Commissioner. This was the main ground of appeal; and the High Court allowed it, holding that section 466 of the Code of Criminal Procedure did not apply to the case of a police patel, here itary or otherwise, and that his prosecution needed no sanction whatever.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT in Chambers.)

APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN.

In the matter of Jaijee, Mr. Inverarity, who appears for the petitioner, stated that two affidavits had been made by the half-brother Cowasjee, who is married, and by the step-sister, saying they were willing to take charge of the children, but would not be responsible for their maintenance bills. Mr. Gill asked that they should only be given in charge of a female. In order to find a precedent for the same, the matter was adjourned for a week.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—AUGUST 30.

(Before Mr. HART.)

AN ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

B. J. BARKER VS. COOVERBAI, WIDOW.

THIS was an action to recover Rs. 501 as damages alleged by the plaintiff to have been suffered by him by reason of the defendant's breach of her covenant to make a macadamized carriage road to the bungalow leased by her to the plaintiff. The damages lay in the defendant incurring the cost of making and superintending the construction of the road. The sum claimed also included special damages by reason of the inconvenience to which plaintiff was put till the road was constructed by him.

It was contended on behalf of the defendant that the agreement did not contemplate the construction of what is technically known as a macadamized road; but only of a serviceable carriage road. A road of this kind the defendant had made before Mr. Barker went to the expense of reconstructing it according to the strict letter of the agreement. It was also contended that the plaintiff, in occupying the bungalow before the road was constructed by the time contemplated in the agreement, had waived the breach, if any, by the defendant of the agreement to make a macadamized road, and had in fact accepted the road made by her as sufficient.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said that there was no evidence to show why the defendant should not abide by the strict interpretation of the term "macadamize" as used in the agreement. As to the waiver, the burden of proving it was on the defendant, she did not pretend that it was express, but insisted that it was to be implied from the plaintiff's conduct. Nor did she pretend that there was any valuable consideration on her part for the waiver. In these circumstances, it was difficult to see why the plaintiff should have waived the due performance of the covenant as regards the road. At the same time, the learned judge held that there was no evidence of any pecuniary loss having been occasioned to plaintiff directly by reason of the defendant's default prior to the construction of the road by himself. Nor could he see any reason why defendant should be charged with the cost of a highly trained English Civil Engineer to superintend the labours of the bullocks and coolies at work on the road. His Honour, therefore, disallowed these two items, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 276-8 (the cost of constructing the road), and costs.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 26th instant:—

Read letter from Mr. Dinshaw Dadabhoy, dated 20th August, stating that no special rate is quoted in the dock table of fees for Mowra flowers, and that the rate for unenumerated goods, which is therefore charged, viz., Rs. 2½ per ton, is excessive, as the value of the article in question is only Rs. 2½ per cwt. He asks that the rate be reduced to Rs. 1-2 per ton, and that a refund be granted him on 214 bags already exported. Resolution.—The rate should be reduced to the same as that charged for oil seeds, viz., 9 annas per ton wharfage and 9 annas per ton dock, landing or shipping charge, and a refund should be allowed as requested.

Read letter from Mr. Bhicajee Canjeebhoy, dated 18th August, applying for a lease for thirty years of a plot of land at Wellington Reclamation fronting the Apollo Bunder Road, measuring 20 feet by 25 feet, and stating that he is prepared to erect a pucka building of which he encloses a plan. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Resolution.—The land should be off-red him on condition that he put up a building according to the plan submitted, and that he remove at any time after the expiry of a year on receiving six months' notice. The rent to be Rs. 2 per square yard per annum.

Read letter from Mr G. A. Kittredge, dated 25th August, intimating that he would propose that the Yacht Club be offered an alternative lease on Apollo Bunder at 4 annas per square yard for the first two years, 8 annas for the succeeding three years, and Re. 1 for the succeeding five years, and that he would also propose that the Trustees in any lease granted on that property will reserve the right to fill in any basin and to reclaim land from the sea in front of the property leased, and use it for any purpose without paying any compensation to the lessees. Resolution.—The reservation of Trustees' rights suggested by Mr. Kittredge should be inserted in the lease to be granted to the Yacht Club.

Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 13th August, recommending that the Trustees renew the joint arrangement made last season with the Colaba Company for letting out land for the storage of cotton at Colaba, and stating the revenue derived in each of the last four years. Resolution.—A joint arrangement should be entered into on the same basis as last year, but substituting Re. 1 per square yard for 12 annas per square yard as the rent.

Read letter from the Secretaries and Treasurers, Apollo Press Company, dated 24th August, asking that the Trustees will not press their claim for a free right of way over the road leading from Lower Colaba by the north of the Apollo Press building to Samuel Jee Bunder, as it is of little value to the Trust, but may, if insisted on, give rise to protracted and expensive litigation, and stating their reasons for making the request. Resolution.—Under the circumstances the Trustees have no wish that the claim should be pressed on their account.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Copy of the estimate furnished by the Traffic Manager to the Municipal Commissioner of the town duties to be collected along the foreshore during the year 1881. It amounts to Rs. 6 00,300.

Statement of town duty collected during July. It amounts to Rs. 31,271 against Rs. 26,696 for July 1879.

Pilotage statement from 17th to 24th August:—

25 Vessels piloted into harbour.
14 ,, ,, out of ,,
11 ,, transported.
3 ,, attended to.

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock from 18th to 24th August:—

7 Vessels entered.
7 ,, left.
7 ,, remaining.

BENGAL.

A NEW LEGAL WORK.—Mr. Cranenburgh has added yet another to the numerous legal works which he lately published at his law press and one which will be found by no means the least useful of them. We allude to "The Unrepealed Acts of the Bengal Council," a work which was much wanted, as Mr. Furrell's edition is now some years old. Besides the Acts the volume has an appendix containing the regulations framed under 33 Vic., C. 3, relating to the territories subject to the Bengal and Assam Governments a chronological table of the Acts of the Bengal Council, and a general index.—*English-man.*

...RESSHIP.—The daily ... about the Tagore Law ...ew has been indeed se... Law, and has been duly ... Syndicate to the Senate ...hoice rests. Mr. Agnew ...year, but was not elected. ... Mr. Agnew, there are four ...s of legal acumen, who are ...ar, which will not be acu... ...y one till the Senate meets. ...e Faculty of Law appointed for ... will present report at the same ... recommends some radical changes in connection with the election to, and the duties of, this important office.—*Indian Church Gazette.*

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.—The steady progress in the construction of new works and improvements, which has marked the administration of the Calcutta Port Commissioners from year to year, was fully maintained during 1879-80. The port now possesses three jetties at which cargo can be delivered direct from the vessels to the sheds without the use of trollies. The jetties yielded a gross income of Rs. 6,69,654, against Rs. 6,74,923 in 1878-79; the expenditure was Rs. 4,67 577, and the net income Rs. 2,02,077. It is satisfactory to learn that the Commissioners' anticipation that the reduction in the landing charges, which came into operation on the 1st August 1878, would result in a large decrease of the jetty receipts has not been fulfilled. There was actually an increase of Rs. 8,099 in the income from these charges, owing to an increase in the quantity of goods landed. On the other hand, notwithstanding the larger quantity of goods landed, wharf rents and removal charges fell off by Rs. 17,539, consignees having been more prompt in removing their goods. The largest increase in landing charges was derived from piece-goods on which Rs. 12,917 were realised in excess of the receipts of the previous year. Of the charges on exports amounting to Rs. 55,745, three-fifths were paid on hides and tea. These articles are more conveniently shipped at the jetties than by boats, and the shipments at the jetties are increasing. The jetty expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 14,239, owing to an increase in the charge for interest and necessary strengthening of the working establishments. The jetties were used by 192 vessels against 184 in 1878-79, with an increase of 20,000 tons; but they were nevertheless occupied 50 days less than in 1878-79. The floating 30-ton crane is not realising the expectations which the Commissioners entertained in regard to it, as an investment. Its earnings amounted to Rs. 15,136 against an expenditure of Rs. 13,642, leaving a profit of only Rs. 1,494 on the original outlay of Rs. 1,47,217.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

CHARGE AGAINST ANOTHER COMMISSARIAT EMPLOYE.—Colonel Moore, the Commissary General, appeared on Friday last, at the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Black Town, with Mr. W. Morgan, of the firm of Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, Government Solicitors, and laid an information before Mr. P. D. Shaw against one Yagappah, a clerk in the Commissariat Department, charging him with having at Tonghoo accepted an illegal gratification from Messrs. Cohen Brothers, and praying that a warrant be issued for his arrest. His Worship refused to grant a warrant, but directed that a summons be served upon the accused for his immediate appearance in Court. This was accordingly done, and the accused appeared before His Worship, when he was informed that certain charges had been preferred against him, and that unless he was prepared to find bail for his due appearance in Burmah, he would have to be taken into custody. The lowest bail that His Worship would accept, subject to the approval of the Government solicitor, was Rs. 3,500 in the accused's own recognizance and two sureties for the amount. The accused was informed that he could not leave the Court until the required bail was furnished.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE DIOCESE OF MADRAS.—The financial returns from European and Eurasian congregations for the period of fifteen months ending 31st March last have been published by the direction of the Bishop. This period has been taken to assimilate in future the financial year in the Ecclesiastical Department to the Government official year. The amount of contributions (omitting annas and pies) freely given during the fifteen months through the Clergy is found to be Rs. 1,38,121-11 5, viz.—of the 50 stations from which returns have been received, 11 appear to have contributed nothing for missionary purposes; 25 gave to one or other of our two great missionary societies; 14 gave to both. Upwards of 20 stations have rendered no help either to the additional Clergy Society or to the Colonial and Continental Church Society. Contributions were sent to the fund for the Relief of the Distress in Ireland from all the stations except seven; the sum collected through the Clergy for that charity and for the Indiana Orphans exceeded Rs. 6,000.—*Madras Mail.*

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE sensation incident of the fortnight before the mail left was a dreadful shooting case, which occurred in the Opera-house on the night of the 24th ult. Mr. J. J. MacGregor Greer, a gentleman newly arrived from England, shot his wife and M. Soudry, one of the French Exhibition commissioners, with whom she admitted she had been intimate. He then fired a third revolver shot into his own head. Mr. Greer died in the hospital last Saturday. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "temporary insanity." M. Soudry and Mrs. Greer, though seriously wounded, are recovering.

A panic took place in the crowded dress circle, and men and women fled from the house in a state of mad excitement. At first it was supposed that a maniac was firing recklessly at the people around him, but it was soon ascertained that that supposition was erroneous, and that the chief actor in the tragedy was an outraged husband.

The arrangements for the receipt of goods at the International Exhibition at Melbourne are now in a complete state, and a beginning has already been made in some of the courts. The French transport ship Finistere has arrived with 1,400 packages of goods for the Exhibition, and the German steamer Europa came two days afterwards with 1,851 packages of goods.

The experiments in pisciculture which have been carried on for the last five years at Ercildoune have this year proved to by unusually successful. The spawning season has now commenced, and whether it be owing to the knowledge gained by experience, or the unusually favourable season, the fish have commenced to spawn most abundantly.

The protracted dispute between the Melbourne Harbour Trust Commissioners and Messrs. Wright, Orr, and Co., relative to the dock sites of the latter, has been settled at last. An agreement has been drawn up and duly signed, the conditions of which are that in consideration of the Harbour Trust paying the dockowners £5,000 the commission should be placed in possession of the old dock, together with about one-third of Wright and Orr's new dock site. Now that the dispute has been settled, the obstruction in the Yarra which has impeded the proper navigation of the river will be cut away as quickly as possible.

The criminal Edward Kelly was removed from the Melbourne Gaol on August 1st and conveyed by special train to Beechworth. This step has been taken in consequence of the decision arrived at by the Crown law officers that, in order to comply with the law, the preliminary examination of the criminal must take place in the bailiwick in which the crime was committed. Mr. Call, P. M., accordingly attended at the Melbourne Gaol on Saturday, and formally remanded Kelly to Beechworth on the charge of murdering Constables Scanlan and Lonigan.

For several years a strange man has been haunting the ranges near Tallarook. He has been seen only at long intervals, and on each occasion has quickly disappeared from view. During the past week some light has been thrown on the mystery. Thomas Mollavey, a boundary-rider on the estate of Mr. McKenzie, having heard that the man had been seen again in a gully formed by steep rocky ranges, went out to search the place. Half-way up one of the hills he came upon a group of three huge granite boulders, and between them he noticed a slab of granite which seemed to have been recently moved. Raising this slab he found to his surprise two steps leading down into a dark cavity, and hearing a slight noise below he quickly replaced the slab and went for assistance. When he returned the bird had flown. On descending the steps he found an artificial cave in the form of a room comfortably furnished with a bed, fireplace, oven, cooking utensils, &c. The walls were built of masonry, and lined with wood, whilst the whole was covered over with earth, and made to appear like a part of the range. A short distance away was discovered a natural cave running far into the hill, and containing a quantity of sugar and canvas. The suspicion is that the caves have been used for many years for carrying on an illicit whisky still. A man who is believed to be the occupant of the caves has been arrested.

SUCCESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE COWES REGATTA.

THE *Daily Telegraph's* yachting correspondent wrote on the 2nd August:—

The Solent and roads are covered with a numerous fleet of yachts from all the clubs of the kingdom, but of course the craft bearing the St. George's white ensign are the most numerous, and no doubt before the close of the regatta their numbers will be considerably increased. The Victoria and Albert and Osborne Royal yachts are lying in the roads, the latter bearing the flag of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who, with the Princess and family, is on board. The Belleisle, ironclad, is lying here as the guardship.

The race for to-day was for Her Majesty's Cup, for all yachts belonging to the Royal Yachts Squadron, a time race, and Royal Yacht Squadron scale. The following were the entries:

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Formosa	103	His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
Waterwitch	160	E. Burine, Esq.
Egeria	196	J. Mulholland, Esq.
Enchantress	336	Colonel Owen Williams.

The course was from the Squadron Castle to Yarmouth, rounding a marked-boat moored there, returning back to Cowes, then proceeding to the Nab Light and back to Cowes, making together about fifty miles. The time allowance was as follows: Enchantress allows Formosa 17 min. 54 sec.; Waterwitch 19min 59 sec.; and Egeria 20 min. 9 sec.; Formosa allows Waterwitch 2min. 15 sec.; and Egeria 1 min. 10 sec. The start took place at ten o'clock precisely, the course being to the westward, with a very light breeze from the south-west and a young ebb tide to the westward. All the yachts were started under weight, and as they appeared full-y clothed, their white sheets, under a brilliant sunshine, had a very picturesque appearance. No sooner had the signal gun been fired, than the Waterwitch, who made her *debut* as a racing vessel at this regatta, was seen leading, the Formosa next, and the Enchantress last. The latter being the largest vessel, was, with the light wind, for some minutes unwieldy under her canvas. On nearing the Western Channel the Waterwitch increased the large gap between her and the Formosa, both taking a mid course while the Egeria and Enchantress went on the starboard tack to windward towards the northern shore, and in about a quarter of an hour after starting the Waterwitch and Formosa stood over their first tack to the northward. Closely watching each other, and making a long reach both remained for a considerable time in stays; but the Formosa was the first to come about. The Waterwitch soon followed her example and then the Egeria. At 10·21 the Formosa was rapidly overhauling the Waterwitch. At 10·55, when off Newtown, the Formosa and Waterwitch were making tack and tack together, and at eleven o'clock, when the Formosa came about, she was well to windward, and challenged the Waterwitch for the leading position, the Egeria and Enchantress being now a long distance astern. On the next tack, however, the Egeria having made the long reach, and picking up a fine breeze, stood well under it, and coming about, weathered the Waterwitch, and became the second vessel, the Waterwitch having given way to the lively Formosa. On coming back to Cowes, the Formosa and Waterwitch resumed their former position, the Egeria being third and the Enchantress, as she had been throughout, whipper in of the lot. With regard to the Formosa and Waterwitch, the opinion was general that on passing the marke vessel it would be a dead heat between them. There coarse up the Western Channel was slow, on account of the extreme lightness of the weather—a mirt-cat's-paw coming now and then and afterwards dying away to a calm. On passing Cowes, going westward, the time taken was:

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Formosa	1 32 0	Egeria	1 35 0
Waterwitch	1 32 15	Enchantress	1 37 0

Soon after passing the mark-boat, the Waterwitch forged ahead of the Formosa and took the lead, but on arriving off Old Castle Point the Formosa again resumed her leading position. When entering Osborne Bay the wind freshened off the island, which the Enchantress, with her immense spread of canvas, caught up, and gradually worked her way up to the front, and when off Ryde took the lead, the Waterwitch second, and the Egeria and Formosa close together. The Enchantress now felt the full force of the breeze; all her sails were filled, and she was first to round the Nab Light, two minutes ahead of the Waterwitch and some four or five minutes of the others. The superior power of the large yacht told well in her favour, and by making long boards between the north shore and the island, every tack added to the large gap between her and the others, who kept hugging the shore to cheat the strength of the flood tide, which was making strongly to the eastward. A race, however, is never won till it has been lost, for, after gaining this unexpected chance, the Enchantress came to grief altogether by carrying away her foremost and jibboom. The gentleness of the breeze was felt as to how the contest would terminate, and when it was announced that the Prince of Wales was the winner of her Majesty's Cup, there was general satisfaction expressed. The following is the official time of the conclusion of the race:

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Formosa	5 16 33	Enchantress	5 27 12
Waterwitch	5 20 40	Egeria	5 30 4

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Lake Kellambete, Zerang, Victoria.

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EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£190,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY, | PENANG, | HONGKONG,
CALCUTTA, | SINGAPORE, | MANILA,
AKYAB, | BATAVIA, | SHANGHAI,
RANGOON, | SOURABAYA, | HANKOW.
THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One ... [illegible] ... Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 3 ,, 4 per cent. per annum.
12 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

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A FIRST CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
WHISKEY—J. Cockburn and Campbell's Edinburgh ..... per dos, Rs.
CHAMPAGNES—Ruinart Père et Fils, established 17 9— ..... Qts, 16
Green Seal ..... Magnums... 98
Do. ..... Qts, 80
Do. ..... Pts, 38
BASS' BEER—Bull Dog, bottled by Robert Forster and Co ..... Qts, 5-6
Do, do, do ..... Pts, 3-6
SHERRY—H. Sharman Co's Amontillado, Yellow Seal ..... Qts, 28
Vino Puro, White Seal ..... Pts, 24
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Church Lane, Bombay.

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CHAMPAGNE.
FROM MESSRS. DEUTZ & GELDERMANN. AY EN CHAMPAGNE.
Carte Blanche, dry ..... Per doz. quarts. Rs. 36 0
Cabinet India, extra dry ..... ,, ,, 42 4
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FROM MESSRS. REMY MARTIN & Co. MALAGA.
Malaga Sherry, 1878 ..... per doz. quarts Rs. 16 8
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Malaga Sweet Mountain, 1876 ..... ,, 19 0
Do. do. 1871 ..... ,, 21 0
Muscatel, 1873 ..... ,, 19 0
Do. 1876 ..... ,, 20 0
Madeira 1875 ..... ,, 18 0
Do. 1871 ..... ,, 20 0
BURGUNDY.
FROM A. CHARLET, Esq., LYONS.
Clos-du-Chargrenon, a light breakfast Wine ..... per doz. quarts, Rs. 10 0
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FROM MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.
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Margaux ..... ,, ,, 15 0
Chateau Larose ..... ,, ,, 25 0
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Haut Sauternes ..... Per doz. quarts Rs. 18 0
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FROM MESSRS. DE LAGE FILS & Co., COGNAC.
Louis Bechade statue and star ..... Per doz. quarts. Rs. 24 0
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WESTFALIAN HAM.
Best select quality ..... Per lb. Rs. 0-12-6
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